THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,754—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1889.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...
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"Glentromie" ...
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} Prices Rs. 21 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	25th Oct.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J Webber	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th „
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th „
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd „
BL	OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th „
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th „
†	SIAM	3011	500	H Weighell	20th „
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	21st „
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Nov.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 19, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON..	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey, from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	14th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
129, Esplanade Road

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,514	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

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ON
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TODAR MAL

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing for any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 26th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, AND MOMBASSA.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 24th October 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,823	10th Nov.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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Bombay, August 5, 1889. Agents.

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Size	4¼ / 3¼	5 / 4	6½ / 4¾	7½ / 4¾	8½ / 6½	9 / 7	10 / 8	12 / 10	15 / 12
Per dozen Rs.	1-6	2-0	2-12	3-10	5-4	6-14	7-12	13-12	22-0

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EASTON'S SYRUP,
The favorite Tonic, especially indicated in Tropical Climates, is most carefully prepared by us, and may be relied on as of FULL MEDICINAL VALUE.
Per bot. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
Of the greatest benefit to CHILDREN AND INVALIDS, materially assisting to build up the system and give HEALTH AND STRENGTH.
Per bottle Re. 1-12.

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Of similar constitution to the Celebrated Syrup of Dr. Easton, but with Phosphorus in a free state, Acting more immediately as a powerful Tonic.
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POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

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SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON, 1862. (In addition to the expression of the opinion of the Vice-Chairman of the Musical Judges that "their productions have fixed the attention of the jury by their excellent combination, the perfection of their mechanism and the most satisfactory quality of their tone.")

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FASHIONABLE "NEW BROWNS" FELT HATS.

"THE BEST QUALITY," FIRM & LIGHT—"4 OZS. ONLY."

RS. 9-4. BLACK. FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO.,} HATTERS, {BOMBAY.

TIVOLI BEER (PILSENER.)

"NON PLUS ULTRA" (EAGLE BRAND)
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

PRONOUNCED to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

PRICE.— { Rs. 22 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.
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KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a
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Best White Shirt Bands	each		4 4
Do. do. Collars	„		4 8
Best Oxford do.	„		5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		7 8	to 8 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm		10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns		10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each		6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.		20 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.		25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.		15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5 8
Stout Merino Pants	„		6 8
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Warm Gloves	„		1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from		3 0
Best Tweed Hats			4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.		6 8
Linen Faced Collars	„		0 12
Best Linen Cuffs	„		10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	„		1 8
Overland Trunks, best make	from		27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux			40 0
Railway Portmanteaux			13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags			8 0
Soiled Linen Bags			5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags			28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from		13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from		25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from		25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases		28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats			5 0
Overland Chairs			4 0
Despatch Boxes			18 8

		Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from	2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Woven Cholera Belts		2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	3 8
Resais or Quilts	from	6 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	„	15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges	„	1 8
Sponge Bags	„	1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 0
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors	from	1 8
Padlocks	„	0 8
Penknives	„	1 8
Vulcanized Indiarubber Baths	„	15 0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	„	18 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.		5 0
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each	10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters		4 8
Waterproof Coats		7 8
Air Pillows		4 8
Air Cushions		5 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, in casks containing about 42 Gallons, the NEW PATENT VEGETABLE BOILER FLUID for preventing or removing scale and corrosion in boilers, invented by Messrs. GAILHARD, D. M. P., and A. BRETEL, retired officer of the French Navy, and Laureate of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. For full particulars apply to COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, 27, Apollo Street, where samples of the Fluid could be obtained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEWALI FESTIVAL.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

Four kinds of Ices are daily prepared.

PINEAPPLE, VANILLA, and STRAWBERRY Cream ROSE-WATER ICE.

WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

PASTRY EVERY DAY FRESH, SWEETS. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

MORENAS AND Co.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the undersigned, in the dealings of the firm of BHUGWANJEE MADHAVJEE, have CEASED from the 1st day of Maha Sud last (1st February 1889), of which the public is hereby informed.

SHAMJEE PUDDUMSEY.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy ………………… Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., in LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Company having been sold to Messrs. Kees and Son as a going concern, the business will henceforward be carried on by them under the designation of the United Service Stores and Agency.

C. R. FREEBORN,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 11, Meadows Street, 16th Oct., 1889.

WITH reference to the above NOTICE Messrs. KEESS and SON beg to intimate that they have on behalf of the United Service Stores and Agency commenced business on the good old system of "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS," and in hoping that a fair share of the public patronage will be extended to them, they beg to intimate that they are expecting shortly, direct from Europe, a fresh stock of stores and other commodities, and they are prepared to execute in addition to their store business, all up country Commission orders on very moderate terms. They have a Purveying Department under their direct control, in which all orders for bazars, comprising Fish, Ice, Fruit, Vegetables, &c., in season, will be executed at ten per cent. Commission on actual cost.

KEESS AND SON,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

United Service Stores and Agency, Ld., 11 Medows St., 16th October 1889.

NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.

Standing the Test of Time.

Nature's ACACIAN BALSAM, for the Speedy Relief and Permanent Cure of LUNG, CHEST, and THROAT DISEASES. Per bottle Rs. 3.

Nature's LIVER INVIGORATOR, a purely Vegetable and Herbal Compound for LIVER and KIDNEY Diseases. Per bottle Rs. 3.

Nature's MALE FERN VERMIFUGE, warranted to eradicate every species of WORMS, either in Children or Adults. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Nature's RESTORATIVE ASSIMILANT, positive Cure for EPILEPSY or FITS and all Derangements of the Stomach and Spleen. A TONIC and NERVINE. Per bottle Rs. 3.

Nature's HERBAL OINTMENT, an External Remedy for Ulcers, Tumours, Heart Palpitations, &c., and an Unsurpassed Counterirritant in all SPINAL and LUNG COMPLAINTS. Per Pot 12 As. and Re. 1-12.

Nature's WOODLAND BALM is a HAIR Dresser, HAIR Promoter, HAIR Strengthener, and BALDNESS Curer. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Nature's BLOOD PURIFIER is the only Herbal ALTERATIVE and DEPURATIVE ever discovered. Per bottle Rs. 3.

Nature's RENOVATING PILLS, a Positive Cure for Costiveness and Torpid Liver. Per box 12 As. and Re. 1-12.

Dr. Lane's CATARRH CURE affords Immediate Relief and a Permanent Cure of the dangerous and unpleasant Disease called CATARRH. Relieves HEADACHE, and purifies the BREATH. Per bottle Rs. 3.

☞ Shakespearian Illustrated Almanac will be sent Free on Application.

Authorised Agents :—F. S. MADON and Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after FRIDAY next, the First of November, until further notice, the following alterations of and additions to the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

First.—The Down Passenger Train, which now starts from Bombay at 8-30 a.m., will leave instead at 4-30 p.m., and will arrive at Jabulpur at 5-45 on the morning of the third day.

Second.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay at 3-30 p m, will leave instead at 8-20 a m, and will arrive at Nagpur at 8-35 the next morning.

Third.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Kalyan at 1-0 a m. will start from Bombay at 11-0 p m, arrive at Bhusawal at 7-30 the following evening, leave at 9-20 p m, and reach Jabalpur at 6-0 in the evening on the third day.

Fourth.—The Passenger Train now leaving Bhusawal for Nagpur at 11-30 p.m., will leave instead at 10-0 a.m. and arrive at Nagpur at 9-35 the same evening.

Fifth.—The Up Mixed Train at 7-0 a.m. from Jabalpur to Kalyan, will run on to Bombay, arriving at the Victoria Terminus at 9-15 on the morning of the third day.

Sixth.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 6-30 p.m., will leave at 8-10 p.m. and will arrive in Bombay at 10-0 p.m. on the following day.

Seventh.—The Down Passenger Trains now leaving Bombay at 7-30 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-15 noon, and 5-0 p.m., will leave instead at 8-0 a.m., 11-0 a.m., 10-30 p.m., and 11-30 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30 p.m., 5-0 p.m., 6-15 a.m., and 7-0 a.m., respectively.

Eight.—The Up Passenger Trains from Poona at 7-30 a. m. and 5-0 p. m., will leave at 10-0 and 11-30 at night, and will arrive in Bombay at 6 0 and 6-45 the next morning, respectively. The other Up Passenger trains from Poona to Bombay at 10 a. m. and 12-30 p.m., will remain unaltered.

Ninth.—The Special Passenger Trains now leaving Bombay and Poona at 11 p. m. and arriving at Poona and Bombay at 6-15 the following morning, respectively, will be discontinued.

Tenth.—An additional Mixed Train will run between Poona and Diksal. It will leave Poona at 9-0 a. m., and arrive at Diksal at 12-30 p m, leave Diksal at 2-0 p m, and arrive at Poona at 5-30 the same afternoon.

Eleventh.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Poona at 10-30 a m for Sholapur, will leave at 6-0 p m, instead, and arrive at Sholapur at 2-15 the following morning.

Twelfth.—The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur at 8-22 p m will leave at 4-45 a.m. instead, and will arrive at Raichur at 3-20 the same afternoon.

Thirteenth.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur at 4-0 a.m. will leave at 5-0 a m, and will arrive at Sholapur at 4-0 p m. instead of at 3-30 p m.

Fourteenth.—The Up Passenger Train, which now leaves Sholapur at 7-30 a.m., will leave at 6-10 p.m., and arrive at Poona at 3-0 the next morning, instead of at 3-45 in the afternoon.

Fifteenth.—The Down Passenger and Mixed Trains from Dhond at 2-50 a.m. and 2 p.m., will leave at 3-20 a.m. and 12-30 p m, and will arrive at Munmar at 11-55 am, and 7-45 p.m., respectively.

Sixteenth.—The Up Passenger and Mixed Trains leaving Munmar at 5-30 a m, and 12-45 p m., will leave instead at 6 a m and 2 0 p.m., reaching Dhond at 2-30 and 9-30 p.m. respectively.

Seventeenth.—The Local Train Service between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna and Kalyan, will be revised.

Eighteenth.—Some of the trains over the Amraoti Branch will be altered, so as suit the altered running of the Trains between Bhusawal and Nagpur.

Nineteenth.—Passengers will not be booked for conveyance by the Up or the Down Mail Trains to or from Harsud, nor by the Up Mail Train from Timarni.

2. All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula and the Khamgaon and Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.

3. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of November 1889 exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-fifth of October 1889.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance…. Rs. 10
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

TEA ! TEA ! ! from Indian Tea Supply Co., in ½, 1, 2, and 5 lbs. Tins. Quality guaranteed pure. MORTON, MAJU and Co, Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET—Lanowli, "KHARAS HOUSE." The best Bungalow on the Hill, only two minutes walk from the Railway Station, with furniture, and well adapted for a first-class Hotel or Family residence, from 1st November. For particulars apply to Messrs. M. and J. RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHARAS, "The Beehive," Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, or E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

KIOTO ! KIOTO ! ! KIOTO ! ! ! Another new consignment to hand. Dinner set for 6 persons, 30 pieces, for Rs. 16 only. Tea set, 27 pieces, Rs. 6-14. Breakfast set, 40 pieces, Rs. 8-14 —SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOUQUETS for Weddings, Balls, Presents, &c., in colours regulated to match with Dresses worn.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

MOTIVALA'S RINGWORM POWDER is a cheap and sovereign remedy for the effectual cure of Ringworm, Itch, Eczema, Boils and all kinds of skin diseases. As it kills all the parasites that cause skin diseases, it invariably succeeds where Goa Powder and all other remedies fail. Price ½ oz. phial 4 annas. For certificate apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Chocolate, Pineapple, and Raspberry, also Wines and Spirits of the best, at the Vienna Confectionary, 25 Church Gate Street.

SUPERIOR Ceylon Tea, Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8, and Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured for us and highly appreciated by all who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a small FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for six months, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Breach Candy. Address "Y. Z.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

MARVELLOUSLY CHEAP ; CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.—Wristlet Watches in strong Silver cases. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 17-8 cash. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanad Road opposite Bombay Club.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Midwife, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, C.M.C., No. 6, Crawford Market Lines, Bombay.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month ; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO RENT for the cold and hot season at Mahableshwar, "LILY COTTAGE." For particulars apply to F. Orr, Mahableshwar.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS OF BEST AND CHEAPEST

REAL GERMAN CIGARS, TURKISH CIGARETTES, AND REAL MEERSHAUM PIPES,

JUST RECEIVED.

As also of fresh TRICHYS and JAVA CIGARS of choice selected Oakes and Co's Beehives, Ameer de Javas &c., of best flavour and aroma specially prepared for

MORGAN AND COMPANY,
No. 22, Corner of Medows and Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY next, the 27th inst, sale commencing at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, close to Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's Sanitarium, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, double-barrelled breach-loading gun in case, one tricycle and one double seated coolycycle, both in good order, strong light dog cart, with hood, a handsome strong bay pony with harness, &c., the property of Mr. Jamsetjee Framjee Kharas.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, on account of the concerned, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, globe lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, marble clocks, table ornaments, handsome drawing-room couches, chairs and easy chairs, superior bentwood chairs and sofas, &c, &c.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 „ „ T cloth.
5 cases printed handkerchieves.
2 „ choli cloth.

On account and at the risk of the Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum and Alli Mahomed Ganny—
L B—148—15. 1 case pocket knives and carvers ex s.s. Clan' Graham
32—1 case pocket knives, ex s.s. City of Edinburgh
On account and at the risk of Vujeer Ameen—
H. K. and Co 4 crates lip and slip chimneys
On account and at the risk of Esoofally Peerkhan—
M M I P—2149—3 case each 60lb ice gem biscuits.

AT 2 P M

1 handsome new landau.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton,
1 handsome light victoria,
1 pretty light small-sized victoria, convertible to self driving, in excellent condition, only eight months in use.
1 pair C-B ponies chesnut and bay, 13-2, fast-spirited, sound and quiet, about 7 years. The prettiest pair of C-B' in Bombay. Both go in saddle.
1 set of double harness, chains, pole. &c,
1 Quiet young Surat cow, giving 7 seers daily when in full milk supplied to be now in calf.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ambawady, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, a sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co. in good order and condition, and not much used, an English-built park phaeton by Kesterton of London, in good order with brake, a high-class iron-grey Arab horse (Dandy) about 5½ to 6 years, spirited and fast, with a set of harness made to order, rich table ornaments, handsome Satsuma and Kanga vases, superior table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Nash, pictures, lady's and gentleman's saddles, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. VERNON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Also by order of the executors of the will of the late Mr. Goculdass Govindji—

A collection of choice plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF FLANNELS AND CASHMERE.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

5 cases 188 pieces check and stripe plain white silk finish flannels.
1 case 100 pieces printed cashmere.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY next, the 31st inst. sale commencing at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Esplanade, next to Victoria Hotel, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana Ground, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Sha Dewjee Sogpall, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Camatee Elloo Allapa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of January 1888—

All that piece of leasehold ground, admeasuring 1385 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Mazagon Road and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9 and in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, together with the messuage and building standing thereon and bounded on the west by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., on the south by the property of Josey Dewjee Apa and Pragjee Bhimjee, on the east by the said Mazagon Road, and on the north by the property of the said Josey Dewjee Apa and Pragjee Bhimjee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Camatee Elloo Allapa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood specially designed household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, including handsome large pier glasses, drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, English-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, the property of A. PELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 25, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.
(The Estate of Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback.)

By order of Bai Dinbai, widow, the administratrix of the late Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, time and place, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

LOT No. 1.—On MONDAY, the 11th November at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate at Colaba, in the City and in the Registration district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 24, new No. 15921, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 9378, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and twenty-seven square yards, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 204, and street No. 287, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea-shore or sea-beach, on or towards the west by the public road, leading to the Government Light House, on or towards the north by the other property belonging to the estate of Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, deceased, being the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the south partly by the sea-shore and partly by the property formerly of Burjorjee Ruttonjee and Nowrojee Ruttonjee Cooper, but now of their heirs, and is now in the occupation of Elizabeth Ingle.

LOT No. 2.—On TUESDAY, the 12th November, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate at Colaba, in the city and registration district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 23, new No. 15920, old survey No. 17, new survey No. 9678, and containing by admeasurement 2024 square yards, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 205, and street No. 289, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea-shore or sea-beach, on or towards the west by the public road leading to the Government Light House, on or towards the north by other property belonging to the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback, being the property hereinafter thirdly described, and on or towards the south by the property hereinabove firstly described, and are now in the occupation of W. Laythorpe, Esq.

LOT No. 3.—On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate at Colaba, in the city and in the registration district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 22, Collector's new No. 15919, old survey No. 16, old survey No. 246, new survey No. 9678, and containing by admeasurement 2,596 square yards, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 206, and street No. 291, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea-shore or sea-beach, on or towards the west by the public Road leading to the Government Light House, on or towards the north partly by the land forming the Government Timber yard, and partly by the sea-shore, and on or towards the south by the property hereinabove secondly described, and are now in the occupation of J. Hill, Esq.

LOT No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 14th November, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground-rent tenure, situate at and on the west side of Moodikhana Street, in the city and the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 768 and new No. a-5993, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 2069, street No. 172, all which premises are bounded, on or towards the east, by the Modykhana Street, on or towards the west by the property now or formerly of Mopla Chowkran Kelat Bayachee Kaca, on or towards the north by Chuna Street, and on or towards the south by the property now or formerly of Haji Abdool Nubee, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the estate of the said Pestanjee Merwanjee Tuback.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, solicitors to the vendor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 25, 1889.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built mail phaeton, in very good order.
1 secondhand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 Jafferabad buffaloe, gives 15 seers of milk when in full milk.
1 handsome grey Arab, 14-1½, goes well in single and double harness and has been occasionally ridden.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham, suitable for single or pair.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and others, best Elkington's plated ware, solid silverware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., a handsome mahogany harmonium, by Cramer, real Doulton, Kanga, and Satsuma, flower vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings, and oleographs, very rich real Persian carpets, a mahogany, miniature slate billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., handsome table, and hanging lamps, a large fish aquarium with gold fish, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, English made ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, sets of single and double harness, &c., the property lately belonging to WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 25, 1889.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mango Lane Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£165,250
RESERVE FUND	£120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL…… £ 584,400.
REST…… ……………… „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ………… 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ………… 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve…quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular … „ Rs. 25 do.
Selected … „ Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GENERAL TOBACCONIST and IMPORTER of Austrian Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Lipp's Pianos, Table Linen, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

Begs respectfully to draw the attention of the Public to the following additions to his importations.

A small Selection of very handsome

TABLE COVERS in various Colours and Patterns, just unpacked. Early inspection invited.

DOWN PILLOWS.—Will be found the lightest and most Comfortable Pillows yet imported.

TAPESTRY CARPETS in handsome designs, subdued Colours, woven in one piece. Sizes in feet : 10½ by 9 ; 12 by 9 ; 13½ by 10 ; 15 by 12

TELESCOPIC WALKING-STICKS, most useful at Race Meetings &c. The Telescope hough small, is very powerful.

FITTED SHIKAR and LUNCHEON BASKETS, for one to four persons.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS, fitted with Wicker Basket, Strap and Lock. Sizes in inches 27, 30 and 33.

PLAYING CARDS.—Anglo-American, Mogul quality, Enamel face, round corners, and Index Pips. Rs. 1-4 per pack ; Rs. 13 per dozen packs.

REAL BOHEMIAN VASES, Superior quality, most elegant.

NEILGHERRY TEAS, Sole Agent for Bombay for the celebrated Kodanaad Estates. Prices, Re. 1-6 to 9 as. per lb.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) on the 15th November 1889, for the SUPPLY of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM, at several Stations.

Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, October 11, 1889.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIP.

WANTED.

FOR the Civil Secretariat, Punjab Government, Lahore, a CLERK. Salary Rs. 220, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 16 Applicants must be able to write precis, and to draft letters with ease, and should submit copies of testimonials certifying their ability to do this. Applications to be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, Lahore, up to 1st November, 1889. The accepted candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

A LADY who has been taught by Italian Masters, will give LESSONS in MUSIC and SINGING. (Special arrangements will be made for Parsee Ladies.)

For the benefit of the Pupils, a Singing Class will be held every Saturday morning, commencing at half-past 7 (free of charge). For terms, etc.

Apply to MADAME VERA,
Brooklyn Hall,
Opposite Treacher & Co. Byculla, Bombay.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, KEROSINE AND CASTOR OILS, COTTON WASTE, AND STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1889, for the supply of Indigenous Stores, Kerosine Oil, Cotton Waste, and Stationery, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, during the twelve months commencing 1st January, 1890.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores and Stationery," and a deposit of (Rs. 1,000) Rupees One Thousand, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the "B. B. & C. I. Railway Company," and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option, a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores and Stationery to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined Schedules, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 16th December 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the schedules, but may tender for either or both of the schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations :—Pyinmana, Yamethin, Meiktila Road, Kyaukse, Minbu, Magwe, Pakokku, and Myingyan.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 2 may also, if they wish, tender for the loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at the following places :—Sagaing, Katha, and Bhamo.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription, "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
SCHEDULE No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	2,850,000	From 1st Apr. 1890 to 31st Mar. 1891.	Rangoon.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	1,100,000			
Wheat	2,000,000			
Dhall of sorts	700,000			
Ghee, Cow's	480,000			
Salt	180,000			
Turmeric	22,000			
Chillies	7,000			
SCHEDULE No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	1,350,000		Mandalay.	5,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	900,000			
Wheat	1,300,000			
Dhall of sorts	500,000			
Ghee, Cow's	340,000			
Salt	125,000			
Turmeric	16,000			
Chillies	5,000			

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Magwe.
Meiktila Road.	Pakokku.
Kyaukse.	Myingyan.

SCHEDULE No. 4.

Loading, carriage, and delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 2 at—
Sagaing | Katha.
Bhamo.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
S. C. F. PEILE, Captain,
Director of Police Supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon, the 12th October 1889.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gastelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz,
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts,
CHAMPAGNES—From Heuriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualtities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness,
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE. COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED

A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN accustomed to Locomotive and Carriage Work. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. None but men who have good experience in this business need apply. Copies of testimonials to be sent to the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, N. W. Railway, Lahore.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR A FRIEND AT HOME.

MESSRS. R. RAMCHANDRA and Co., 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, have been instructed to register orders for BOXES of TEA from NEWTON'S CELEBRATED "CHAHPORE" TEA ESTATE,

KANGRA VALLEY,

For delivery at any address in the United Kingdom, at the following low rates :—

5 lbs.	"Orange Pekoe"	Tea	Rs. 10	0
10 „	ditto	ditto	„ 18	0
20 „	ditto	ditto	„ 30	0
5 „	"Universal Mixture"		„ 9	0
10 „	ditto	ditto	„ 16	0
20 „	ditto	ditto	„ 25	0

FOR CASH PAID IN BOMBAY.

Packages will be delivered FREE OF ALL CHARGES at above rates, including duty, which amounts to Annas Six per pound. Constituents desiring to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of making their Home friends an acceptable X'mas present are requested to register their orders at once, as all boxes ordered will be shipped by P. and O. steamer leaving Bombay about 29th November next, so as to be in time for delivery on or before X'mas Day. Constituents are invited to compare the favorable terms now offered against those of any other dealers. Early orders solicited to avoid disappointment.

Address R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5¼.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	980
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	11 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£1
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	202 152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	606
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	28
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	355
Royal Flour Mills	2,400	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,800	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mcdy & Co ...					48
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld........	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	...		230
Fort Press Co............	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,160
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	217½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	86
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)........	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.............	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.........	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.......	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.............	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250nl

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	84
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	..	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125		..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22½	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	700
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	28	200	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	1,210
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	730	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	695
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 2	690
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545exd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000		...
Guzerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	—	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.......	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	785xd
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500		670
Hinganghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	705xd
Indian Mfg Co., Ld....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	5	Rs. 2	520
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50			100
Increased ..	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....		900	1,000		785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	9.0
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,900
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	120
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	710
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000		250
Oriental S & W Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 10	410
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050xd
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,180		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	830
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,110
Sassoon S.& W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld..	1,716	50	500		500
Sholapore S.& W.Co..		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,280
Seonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. ..	2,100	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500		390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales........	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-12-3
Carolas	,,	nil.
Mexican Dollars	,,	224
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	nil.
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,,	106-8
Gold Leaf	,,	23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,,	23-7
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,,	23-5-6
Lombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,,	23-6
Pekin do.	,,	23-1-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99 5-16
Four-and-a-half per cent......................	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	105½ nil.
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	,,
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872................	..
City of Paris Loan	229
Port Trust Bonds..............................	96¼

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do, do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
rancs............	3 Do do....	74½
Do.	6 Do. do...	173¾
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99 7-16
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	nil.
China	60 Do. do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·824
Temperature of the Air	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	69·0
Relative humidity of Air	·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	84·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	73·7
General Directions of Wind.*	WNW, SE, ESE, E, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	181

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord Connemara, Apollo Bunder, 1 p.m., and departure from Victoria Terminus, 1-30 p.m.

Departure of Sir Frederick Roberts, from Victoria Terminus, 10 p.m.

Departure of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, from Victoria Terminus, 10-30 p.m.

The Khartoum Mystery, 81, Medows Street, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 2nd Gloster Regiment, 5-45 p.m.

Distribution of Prizes by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, to Students of Goculdas Tejpal Schools, at Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5 p.m.

Deewalee Illuminations : Hindu New Year.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Neera (s), from Zanzibar ; and Busheer (s), Marmagoa.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Etolia sailed yesterday for Antwerp.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Busheer entered the dock on Wednesday.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM.—Heeralal Munneelal, residing in a chawl at Girgaum Back Road, reports the theft of his watch and chain, valued at Rs. 30, from his room on Wednesday last.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A fireman named Futtay Bin Futtay of the s.s. Venetia, was on Wednesday seriously injured by falling into the hold of the ship. He is at present under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

A SERIOUS KICK FROM A HORSE.—Pandoo Vitoo aged about 20 years, was kicked on his face on Tuesday last while grooming a horse in the Tramway Stables at Colaba. He is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has consented to preside this afternoon at the distribution of prizes to the students attending the Goculdas Tejpal Anglo-Vernacular School and the Goculdas Tejpal Seminary. The meeting will take place in the Framji Cowasji Institute at five o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Dunjee Street, respecting the death of Rama Nathoo, a hamal, aged 50 years. He took suddenly ill on Tuesday evening and died on Wednesday. Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the Coroner, said, that from the appearance of the body, he was of opinion the cause of death was heart-disease, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

A WONDERFUL SAFE CURE.—Where people in India are so subject to fever, liver, indigestion, and a host of other similar disorders, it is gratifying to know that Gwilym Evan's Quinine Bitters is a most reliable and safe cure in all these ailments. Being as it is a combination of powerful curative agents, and the most well-known medicinal plants of this and other countries, it forms a wonderful safe cure, while it is free from any injurious substance.

DEATH IN JAIL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail, respecting the death of Solomon Sidee, aged 30 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail, undergoing a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. On the 13th instant he was admitted into the Jail Hospital suffering from remittent fever. He grew worse every day, and died on Wednesday. The verdict was, that the death of Solomon Sidee was caused by remittent fever.

GATHERING OF GOUD SARUSVUT COMMUNITY.—The half-yearly social gathering of Goud Sarusvut community in connection with the Arya Brahma Sansad, and the reading of essays on different subjects by students of the same community, will take place today in Shrivenkatesh's temple, near Bhooleswer, at 5-30 p.m., when the prizes to the best essayist will be awarded. Only members of the Goud Sarusvut community are requested to attend.

DEEWALEE FIRE-WORKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the police charged three little Hindu boys, in two different cases, with letting off fireworks on Wednesday evening in Samuel and Musjid Bunder Streets. The urchins admitted the offence, one of them trembling and crying while doing so. Mr. Richardson fined them four annas each. Premjee Mohunjee, an elderly Hindu, admitted the commission of a similar offence in Bazaar Gate Street, and was fined one rupee.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 o'clock :—

Overture	La Cenerentola	Rossini.
Waltz	Mon Reve	Waldteufel.
Selection	Reminiscences of Haydn	Winterbottom
Waltz	Elisen Sautze	Gungl
Clarinet Solo	Concert Aria	Schreiner.
Lancers	Faust up to date	Meyer Lütz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DESERTERS FROM THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Cobb placed William Robinson and Joseph Standing before Mr. Richardson on a charge of being deserters from Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Kamptee. Both admitted the offence. The first stated that he joined the regiment at North Camp, Aldershot, in August, 1886, and left his draught without permission at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on the 16th instant. The second accused joined the regiment at Westminster in November, 1881, and left his draught without permission at Sassoon Dock on the same date as Robinson. They were apprehended by Inspector Cobb on suspicion at Byculla on Wednesday last. The Magistrate ordered the prisoners to be returned to the custody of the military authorities, the Court having no means of testing the truth or otherwise of the statements made by them.

DACOITY IN RUTNAGIRI.—A dacoity was committed a fortnight ago at the village of Digwalli in the Deogha Taluka of the Ratnagiri District, and property amounting to about Rs. 8,000 was stolen from the house of a resident of the village. The Police are making enquiries into the case.—*Deccan Herald.*

DHOND JUNCTION.—The Consulting Engineer for Railways on his last inspection of the G. I. P. Railway, brought to the notice of the Agent the advisability of affording better accommodation for Europeans at Dhond junction. At present European travellers from Poona and Ahmednagar, proceeding to Dhond, are greatly inconvenienced by the want of commodious waiting and resting rooms, and this is chiefly felt during the trooping season. The proposal made by the Consulting Engineer is to erect separate rooms for the use of both European and native travellers, and the matter is now engaging the attention of the Agent.—*Poona Observer.*

A CHEMIST'S REPORT.

MR. C. G. PREECE, chemist, of Bildeston, says :—"I am pleased to inform you that my sales of St. Jacobs Oil increase every month, and from what my customers tell me, I should say it never fails in giving instant relief. One old man recently walked several miles, on purpose to tell me how much good he had derived from using the contents of one bottle. He told me he had suffered from rheumatism for many years, and most of that time he had been unable to move, or get about at all, until he tried St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him. I have frequently received similar statements to this respecting the value of St. Jacobs Oil, from which it is not to be wondered at, that my sales and the popularity of the Oil increase."

St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic. Its curative powers are simply marvellous. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It goes right to the spot. It cures when everything else has failed. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime.

THE Japanese Government has coined 30,000 dols. worth of nickel five-cent pieces. The people like them, and the coinage will be continued.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 23.

Welch, Major, Bo, 25th Regt B L I, on furlough, from Indore.

Collingwood, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Glo, Regt, off leave from Matheran.

OCTOBER 24.

Jopp, Col, Bo offi Q M Genl, on duty from Mahableshwar.

Webb, Surg, Bengal I M D, on sick leave.

Bell, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on leave, from Aurungabad.

Nairne, Brig-General, Royal Artillery, I G A on duty from Simla.

Mercer, Capt, Royal Artillery, B Major to I G A, on duty from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.

Welch, Major, Bo, 25th Regt B L I, on furlough to England.

Hunt, Capt, Bengal A P D, on privilege leave, to England.

Jopp, Col, Bo, offi Q-Mr Genl on duty, to Mahableshwar.

OCTOBER 25.

Turner, Major, Beng, R E, on duty, to Meerut.

Bell, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 25th October, 1889.

1. The drill season will commence on Saturday, the 26th inst. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to inspect the arms and accoutrements of their men on every parade. The Brigadier-General Commanding the District has given orders that if any arms or accoutrements are found to be in bad order, they are to be at once removed from the custody of the Volunteers who may be in possession of them at the time.

2. The following will be the scale of parades until further orders :—

October 26th, Commanding Officers Parade—Route March.

November 2nd, Commanding Officer's Parade—Marching past and Company drill.

November 9th, Commanding Officer's Parade—Marching past and Company drill.

November 16th, Commanding Officer's Parade—Marching past and Company drill.

November 23rd, Commanding Officer's Parade—Adjutant's drill.

November 30th, Commanding Officer's Parade—Adjutant's drill.

3. There will be drill at the following places until further orders, commencing from Monday, 28th inst.:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 p.m.

P. & O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's College. Nesbit Road, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School, Mondays, 3 to 4 p.m., and Thursdays, 4 to 4-30 p.m.

John Connon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 p.m.

4. There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. Officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

5. The Indian Rifle Association Volunteer Contest will be fired at Coorla on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 24th, 25th, and 26th instants.

6. The Battalion will parade on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground, Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. The tramway fares of N. C. officers and Volunteers attending Commanding Officer's parades (to and from such parades) will be paid by the Corps. Application to be made immediately after parade to the N. C. officers, who will be detailed in each Company, when the tramway tickets for the journey to parade must be produced.

7. The following are the N C officers charged with the duty of paying the above fares :—

A Company, Cr-Sergt D Wilson and Sergt McMillan, B Company, Cr-Sergt Thomas and Sergt Nicholl C Company, Sergt Roberts, D Company, Sergt Black E Company, Sergts Little and Limpus, F Company, Paymaster Sergt J H Burrett.

8. Officers commanding companies are authorized to depute any N C officer or Volunteer in their company to perform the about duties, and will indent on Head-quarters for cash on 2nd of each month, rendering as vouchers attendance rolls. It will be necessary that N C Officers or Volunteers deputed to perform the above duties be present at every parade, or that they get some other N C officers or Volunteers to take their places. Officers Commanding Companies are authorized to pay Tramway fares to and from parades ordered by themselves, and will indent for the money as above stated.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on the 26th inst as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-55 p.m.

St. Mary's College—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard at 4 p.m.

9. The Monsoon drill in the Town Hall will be discontinued from this date inclusive.

10. The following members having joind are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows;—No 2812 Vol M D'Almeida to E Company, No 2813 Vol M T Mullen to A Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

10. There will be drill at the Riding School to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock for all members. Plain clothes.

By Order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, October 25th, 1889.

1. There will be a parade on Saturday afternoon, 26th instant, at Colaba Battery for inspection by Brigadier-General Nairne, C. B., Inspector General of Artillery in India. The Battery will parade at the Municipal Offices at 4 p. m. precisely, from whence they will be conveyed to Colaba Point Battery. Dress—Uniform (old) and helmets, without ball badge or chin-chain. All members who can possibly do so are requested to attend. Those who are unable to attend the hour named above can join the Battery at Colaba Fort not later than 4-50 p. m. Cost of conveyance will be refunded on application.

2. Any member requiring a uniform of the old pattern can obtain one on application at Head Quarters between the hours of 10-30 and 4 to-day and 10-30 and to-morrow from surplus stock.

3. It is notified for information that a class for proficiency certificates will begin on the 1st November next. Members desiring to join the class are requested to send their names to Head-quarters by the 31st instant.

4. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 25th instant has been granted to Gunner J Marsland.

5. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery :—No 142 Gunner William Rutter Medcalf, No 143 Gunner William Bedford.

By Order,

(Sd.) L. PENNY, Second Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

THERE is now being prepared a new expedition in search of the North Pole. It is under the direction of Dr. Nansen, and differs in conception from all that have gone before. The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* says a Norwegian crew will set forth in a single small ship now being built for the adventure. Dr. Nansen will at the outset eliminate the word retreat from his vocabulary. He will use the ship to carry the party as far north as possible, and when it reaches the furthest point it will be abandoned. The hardy Norsemen will thereafter push on with boats and sledges, establishing depots for provisions, and providing no base of retreat. They will set their faces northwards, and go on till they find the Pole. This, says the correspondent, looks more like suicide than scientific enterprise. But Dr. Nansen discusses it all in a business-like manner as if he were talking about a trip up the Thames. A sum of money amounting to £20,000 has been placed at his disposal by public subscription, and he is already assured that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a capable crew to join him in his forlorn expedition.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Re. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieutenant M J Tighe, Staff Corps, 27th Bombay Light Infantry (1st Belooch Battalion), are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Reginald Percy Congreve Schneider, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry.

The following Native promotions are made :—

3rd Bombay Cavalry—Jamadar Kudrat Khan to be Ressaidar and Drill Dafedar Ajudhya Singh to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Lal Singh, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made :—

1st Bombay Lancers—Dafedar Tillok Singh to be Jamadar vice Shaik Bolai, pensioned.

Jamadar Jaffer Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafedar Ramchanderrao Mahadik to be Jamadar vice Ganu Sinde, pensioned.

The following Native promotions are made :—

1st Bombay Lancers.

Ressaidar Natha Singh to be Risaldar ; Jamadar Ram-Charn Tiwari to be Ressaidar, and Kote Dafedar Ganpat Rao Unre to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Hira Singh, pensioned.

The services of Major E D Newnham-Smith, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

The following Native promotions are made.

9th Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Sakaram Sitole to be Subhedar and Havaldar Brijlal Tiwari to be Jamadar provisionally vice Sayyid Ibram, pensioned.

24th Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Benjamin Elijah to be Subedar and Color-Haveldar Krishnajirao Moray to be Jamadar provisionally vice Ramji Sawant, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command.

Surgeon-Major A L Browne, MD.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps :—

Lieutenant R. Williams, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 26th Bombay Infantry, for one year.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain D. Paget Jones, I. M., acting Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for twenty days from the 21st October 1889.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Hormasji resumed charge of the office of Second Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C. S., substantive pro tem. Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G McCorkell, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-two days from or about such date as he may be relieved by Mr C H Jopp.

Mr C H Jopp, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, is appointed, on being relieved at Sholapur, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara during the absence of Mr McCorkell, or pending further orders.

Mr Ramkrishna Vinayak, Nazir and Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar, was in charge of the current duties of that Court, in addition to his own, from 9th to 23rd August 1889, both days inclusive.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr E F Green, acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, by Government Notification No. 3374, dated 27th June 1889, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate for six months.

Krishnaji Janardan Joshi, Police Patil of Harni, taluka Dapoli in the Ratnagiri District, having been convicted of an offence under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and having been dismissed from office, is hereby declared ineligible to serve Government again in any capacity.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sowni assumed charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District on the 8th instant, in the forenoon.

Mr. J. B. Alcock, Assistant Judge and Sessions, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Azam Kutbudin valad Abdullamiya, acting Mahalkari of the Navapur Petha in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik.

Mr Damodar Lakshman Deshpande and Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sangamner and Akola, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 16th instant.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Jalgaon, and Rao Saheb Mahadev Ramchandra Soman, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Alibag, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on the same date.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Govind Krishna Ambardekar, First Assistant Master, Sardars' High School, Belgaum, held charge of that school from 4th to 15th August 1889, both days inclusive.

Mr. Narayan Damodar Yogee, First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmednagar Sub-division, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector of that Sub-division, in addition to his own, from 27th July to 9th August 1889, both days inclusive.

Mr Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, First Assistant Master, Surat High School, was in charge of the current duties of the Head Master of the school, in addition to his own, from 14th July to 3rd August 1889, both days inclusive.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Raoji Moreshwar Deokule, First Assistant Master, Poona Training College, to be Head Master, New Training School at Dhulia, until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W M Fletcher, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr H Mainwaring, Deputy Conservator of Forests Third Grade, is allowed furlough for one year.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased—

to transfer Mr A D Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on public grounds, from North Thana to Ahmednagar in place of Mr H Mainwaring, proceeding on leave ; and

in supersession of previous orders, to appoint Mr F Gleadow to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, vice Mr Wilkins, transferred.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Mr C W Richardson, transferred.

Mr Rudragauda Chinvirgauda to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Dharwar.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut-Colonel Ward to act as Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey during Mr Fletcher's absence for one year on medical certificate.

Mr W Turnbull to act as Superintendent of the Konkan Revenue Survey vice Colonel Godfrey acting as Survey Commissioner.

Mr R B Pitt to act for Mr Turnbull as Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and be placed in charge of the Khandesh Survey.

Mr F W Francis to be Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the Talukdari Estates Survey.

Mr C D Brown, C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 14th instant.

Mr Lakshman Gopal Deshmukh, C S, passed an examination in Gujarati on the 14th instant.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Ganesh Deshpande, District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, and Mr E G Oliver, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kanara, passed an examination in Kanarese on the 14th instant.

Mr C D Brown, C S, to be Assistant to the Collector of Belgaum.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Rastamji Jamshedji Kapadia is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Class of Assistant Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major W G H Henderson, Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Surgeon-Major J S Wilkins, Superintendent of Matheran and Magistrate, Third Class, in the Thana District, is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code.

Surgeon H P Dimmock, Superintendent of Mahableshwar and Magistrate, Third Class, in the Satara District, is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.			Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·880	—·054	—·093	Calm	7	64·3	90·0	61·1	—4·4	58	...	...	24·40	—2·01
Agra ...	29·880	?	—·105	N W	4	67·3	90·6	55·6	—10·3	37	...	...	23·14	—6·49
Allahabad ...	29·823	—·054	—·144	W	5	70·1	88·9	64·7	+0·5	57	6	...	31·73	—1·62
Jhansi ...	29·858	+·040	—·099	N W	2	71·5	91·4	61·9	—4·8	28	1	...	27·87	—8·73
Jacobabad ...	29·850	+·029	—·102	Calm	2	69·6	95·5	49·5	—8·9	52	...	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi ...	29·898	+·041	—·070	N N W	7	66·4	90·7	58·0	—10·3	70	...	...	3·11	—3·29
Ajmere ...	29·949	+·027	—·102	Calm	1	54·8	88·2	47·3	—13·2	65	...	...	23·26	+1·82
Deesa ...	29·914	+·088	—·068	N W	6	67·2	94·8	55·4	—10·7	42	5	...	27·58	+0·99
Rajkot ...	29·918	×·063	—·053	N W	1	76·4	92·0	62·0	—6·2	67	...	...	27·96	—1·78
Neemuch ...	29·933	+·046	—·070	Calm	...	70·7	87·7	53·9	—9·7	32	...	...	31·32	—0·38a
Indore ...	29·953	+·054	—·058	N N W	2	66·4	84·2	51·2	—10·9	51	...	...	27·57	—7·40
Saugor ...	29·878	+·029	—·127	S W	5	69·3	84·4	56·7	—7·3	56	...	...	54·53	+13·10
Jubbulpore ...	29·911	+·057	—·100	Calm	...	66·3	83·0	60·3	—1·5	67	2	...	64·93	+9·75
Hoshangabad...	29·940	+·037	—·090	W	2	59·9	87·8	53·2	—12·3	68	3	...	50·95	—5·44
Khandva ...	29·931	×·040	—·059	W N W	3	67·8	87·7	55·2	—9·1	51	3	...	26·35	—5·74
Raipur ...	29·830	+·089	—·138	E N E	6	70·0	83·9	69·6	+1·8	85	10	...	44·76	—6·03b
Nagpur ...	29·871	+·046	—·108	N N W	6	71·7	84·7	60·7	—6·0	46	4	...	38·16	—9·33
Amraoti ...	29·946	+·057	—·058	W S W	4	63·4	85·1	60·8	—5·2	61	4	...	28·51	—5·88c
Akola ...	29·927	+·046	—·071	W	5	65·4	86·0	53·1	—11·6	81	2	...	31·81	—2·90c
Surat ...	29·938	+·045	—·022	S	L	70·9	89·0	68·6	—0·5	93	1	...	40·25	—2·58
Malegaon ...	29·937	+·025	—·056	W N W	6	72·9	87·4	56·9	—7·4	48	5	...	15·88	—9·54
Bombay ...	29·944	+·026	—·007	E S E	8	75·2	84·4	72·6	—3·7	84	3	...	67·84	—9·38
Poona ...	29·980	+·028	—·033	Calm	7	66·6	82·6	59·0	—6·9	81	3	...	30·03	+5·01
Sholapur ...	29·956	+·024	—·044	N W	8	67·7	84·7	60·1	—1·7	82	5	...	33·15	+0·53
Ratnagiri ...	29·935	+·019	—·009	N E	2	77·3	83·9	68·9	—4·4	77	...	...	112·46	+3·57
Belgaum ...	29·955	+·022	—·030	W S W	3	66·0	77·2	59·5	—5·2	85	4	...	55·43	+13·28
Goa ...	29·935	...	...	E S E	5	77·0	82·0	76·0	...	95	...	...	98·81	...
Karwar ...	29·950	+·015	—·006	N E	1	71·1	82·2	68·5	—4·1	89	2	...	185·10	+61·30
Mangalore ...	29·967	+·026	—·042	E	3	73·5	83·3	68·4	—5·7	81	7	...	122·05	+3·12a
Calicut ...	29·962	+·016	—·032	E N E	8	76·0	85·2	68·2	...	74	...	...	105·96	+8·08a
Cochin ...	29·971	+·022	—·026	E S E	M	78·0	85·2	71·7	—2·7	78	5	...	77·20	—20·78a
Bangalore ...	29·939	+·028	—·050	W S W	6	65·8	78·0	58·4	—6·0	76	3	...	34·10	+6·29a
Secunderabad .	29·912	+·044	—·103	N W	7	66·5	82·7	58·9	—7·7	63	3	...	28·83	+1·34
Masulipatam ...	29·902	+·038	—·143	W N W	6	74·8	86·6	75·3	+0·4	68	10	...	47·27	+17·34
Bellary ...	29·945	+·029	—·023	W	9	74·0	84·5	63·9	—6·0	68	5	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	29·920	+·035	...	N N E	...	74·8	87·6	68·1	...	66	6	...	44·62	+10·85
Madras ...	29·862	×·031	—·114	W N W	8	82·3	93·8	76·2	+2·0	53	6	...	25·42	+0·68
Coimbatore ...	29·956	+·017	—·027	N W	3	73·5	87·7	68·8	—1·6	86	3	...	9·24	—2·16
Trichinopoly ...	29·919	+·044	—·033	W N W	7	78·2	91·6	72·8	—0·4	76	...	...	18·61	+0·94
Negapatam ...	29·897	+·049	—·039	W S W	6	78·4	91·6	74·3	—0·3	72	7	...	16·31	—2·45
Colombo ...	29·940	+·022	—·011	W	12	84·5	85·5	78·5	...	68	4	...	70·72	+32·96

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.

a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scude.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has decreased in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, but has increased in all other districts. The changes are nowhere large excepting a brisk to rapid rise at Raipur, Amraoti, Jubulpore, Deesa and Rajkot and a brisk fall at Allahabad. The distribution of pressure remains very much the same as yesterday. The depression over Sind and Gujarat has disappeared, but that to the south-eastwards of Raipur still exists and appears to be passing northwards. The readings over the greater part of the country are nearly uniform and fair weather conditions prevail generally. Pressure is considerably below the average on the Coromandel Coast, in the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces, Sind and Rajputana, but on the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Ratnagiri it is moderately in excess of the normal. Calm is reported from Delhi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Jubulpore and Poona. The prevalent winds over Sind, Gujarat, Central India, and locally at Nagpur, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Coimbator are generally northerly, but at few stations in the Madras Presidency and locally at Belgaum, Malegaon, Saugor, Allahabad, Akola and Amraoti they are south-westerly to west-north-westerly. On the wes coast from Cochin to Surat north-easterly to southerly winds are predominant. The wind velocity has been generally more than the average at several stations in the Madras Presidency, and nearly average over the greater part of the country. The wind force recorded at 8 a. m. this morning shows a tendency to rise at Agra, Allahabad, Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Negapatam, Bellary and Masulipatam. The maximum temperature is 3° to 6° above the mean for the day in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but everywhere else it is less than the average, and the deficiency is somewhat considerable in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces and locally at Secunderabad and Bellary. The highest maxima are 95° at Deesa and Jacobabad, 94° at Madras, 92° at Rajkot, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, 91° at Karachi, Jhansi and Agra and 90° at Delhi. The night temperature is about 9° to 12° cooler than usual at this time of year in Sind, Rajputana, and locally at Agra, Deesa, Indore, Akola, Hoshangabad, Neemuch and Khandwa, and 5° to 8° at various stations in the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, and also locally at Secunderabad, Mangalore, Amraoti, Nagpur, Saugor, Rajkot and Jhansi. The temperature is everywhere unusually low for the time of year except at Madras, Masulipatam and Raipur, where it is slightly above the mean average. The only large changes in the mean temperature of the day have been a decrease of 3° at Cuddapah and Raipur and an increase of 4° at Jubulpore. Humidity appears to be rising in Sind, Rajputana, and at several stations in the Madras Presidency, and also locally at Belgaum, Surat, Akola, Khandwa, Saugor, Deesa, Indore, and Delhi, but in the North-West Provinces it is decreasing fast. Skies are very clear in Sind, Rajputana and Central India, but are partially cloudy in other districts. There has been no rain at any station since yesterday, and fine weather prevails generally all over the country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Neera, 169 tons, Captain Abrati, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Zanzibar, in ballast, and 12 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Mormugoa, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Mac Iver Line s.s. Etolia, 2,031 tons, Captain Wm Gill, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via canal with a general cargo, and the following passengers. For Plymouth—Genl and Mrs Adam, Major and Mrs. Wilch' and 3 children, Capt and Mrs Wheatley and 2 children, Lieut and Mrs Billings and infant, Mrs White and child ; Captain Hunt, Mrs Pell and child, Mrs Bell ; Mrs Maynan ; and Mr J B Wick.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,385 tons, Captain G Atkinson, sails to-day for Colombo and China, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr F B O'Shea, Mr Atkins, Mr J J Marsland, H H Prince Kumar Shri Bhoosingji. For Colombo—Mr and Mrs J Watkins, Mr J J James and one servant. For Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Gaston, 2 children and infant, and Miss Gaston. For Hongkong—Mr J S Lein and 2 children, Abdoolla Cadirnia Mahomed Hajee Ayab, Mr M Peermchund, Mr Esmali Abdoolla, Captain W P Walche, and Mr Agustin Gomes. For Shanghai—Mr A Ezra.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Venice	220	Moffat	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Huzara	1236	Campbell	D	M. Mackenzie & Co
,, Crathorne ..	1772	McCulloch...	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind	4029	Atkinson ..	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Arabia	2314	Laird	2	W. & A. Graham & Co
,, Nizam	1549	Crury	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Poseidon	2399	Lemesich ...	7	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Busheer	539	Simpson	10	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Etolia	2031	Gill	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
23	Neera (s).......... Busheer (s)	Nakoda ...... Simpson	Zanzibar. Marmugoa.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Etolia (s)	Gill	Antwerp.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Busheer, for Marmugoa, &c.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvi, &c.

The steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, Capt. G. Atkinson, cleared yesterday for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
20 Allum Ghier sp ...... Nacoda .. Persian Gulf Aug 11.
Humayon Shah bq .. Aziz .... Muscat, Sep 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 20.—Steamers Bhundara, Scindia and Purnea, and Barque Sir Lancelot.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—1,590 cwts myrabolums, David Sassoon and Co ; 360 cwts myrabolums, S Ramjee ; 900½ cwts myrabolums, David Sassoon and Co.

City of Venice s—300 bales cotton, H Narronjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 143 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—6,000 cwts bones, E Peerdina ; 2,000 cwts bones, H N Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—3 cases shawls, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 2 boxes shawls, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—490 cwts, castorseed, Tod Durant & Co ; 25 packages cloves, J Damoodar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wennington Hall, s—292½ cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 16,008 cwts rapeseed, 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Crathorne s—1 case condiments, D Hormusjee ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 chests opium, S J David and Co ; 17 chests opium, C Ebram ; 5 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 21 cwts fenelseeds, and 30 cwts jardaloo, M M Essabhoy ; 9 chests opium, H Hardyal ; 2 chests opium, M H Esac Ellias ; 38½ chests opium T Luxmeenaram ; 5 chests opium, N Johrawalund.

Nizam s—5 cases peacockfeathers, F M Rahimbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—18½ chests opium, D Ramcomar ; 29 chests opium, C Ebraham ; 8 chests opium, H Hardyal ; 54 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 58 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon ; 59½ chests opium, S Abraham ; 8½ chests opium, T Luchmenarain ; 55½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 14 chests opium, R Munroogs ; 1 chest opium, S Bhadhivarani ; 6 chests opium, C Bhailal ; 1 chest opium, J Samirmal ; 8 chests opium, J Shabbeigmal ; 3 chests opium, S Sethna

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(OCTOBER 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Bangkok-Saigon right.

Madras-Penang cable interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.

Mauritius mail closes for Zanzibar noon 29th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	24	7	51	...	27
Suez	24	7	26	...	38

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 24th Oct. 1889.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	10	...	3
,, Karrachee ...	...	14	...	1
,, Madras.......	...	26	...	1

MENTHODYNE relieves headache and neuralgic pains. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co. Ld. Bombay and Poona.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.

L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,

SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London.

Consultation Hours, 3 to 5 P.M.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

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WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!

TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chagers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

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MADRAS,

COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,

AND TO

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co. have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.

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Broughams in all Styles.

State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.

SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.

State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.

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PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE

FALL OF MANDALAY,

BY

ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

WITH business in native circle suspended to a great extent, owing to the Hindu New Year holidays, and with operations in produce by European shippers discouraged by the tenor of advices from the ruling markets, our week's budget contains but little of interest in connection with the leading lines of the trade of this port. Cotton, feeling at length the influence of the daily decline in prices at Liverpool, has been quiet at lower rates for arrival contracts; while Seeds and Wheat, still neglected by exporters, have given way a little in price. The course of Exchange has again been the most prominent feature in the week's business, rates having been firm and advancing in sympathy with Silver, and we quote Bank and private Paper 1-16d. above last Thursday's quotations. Government Paper has fluctuated a little, and closed for the holidays 1-8 per cent. below last week's rate for Fours. Little has been done in Imports for some days, dealers being busy balancing their books for the year; but a good Dewali business is generally looked for, seeing that prospects are favourable on the whole.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Statement, issued on Monday, showed that a decrease of nearly ten lakhs had taken place in the Cash Balance since the previous Saturday, and although this is not very heavy, comparatively speaking, it indicates with sufficient emphasis which way the current is running, and bids us prepare for less ease in the market in the not remote future. Funds are already being laid down at some of the centres of the Mofussil Cotton trade in the more forward districts, and monetary requirements in this direction may be expected to increase day by day, indications of an early harvest being generally apparent in the case of the two growths which are the first to come to market. The figures in the Bank's Statement disclosed a material increase in Private Deposits during the previous week, but this was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in Loans, and a sensible addition to Bills Discounted, the net expansion in the trade demand being represented by some 5¼ lakhs. There is no board meeting today, the Bank being closed for the holidays, and the minimum rate remains at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was weak, all round, last Friday, and ready Bills were placed at 1s. 4 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little demand for remittance, although 1s. 4 7-16d. for Demand could have been done to the close of the mail. Forward Credits were 1s. 4 11-16d.; and drawing rates were quoted weak. The market was fairly steady on Saturday, and a moderate amount of Bank remittance was placed at current quotations. Banks refused to make any concession in their buying rates for forward, though for ready and April delivery business was done in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 21-32d. There were sellers of Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 13-32d. for October-November transfer, and 1s. 4 7-16d. for December-February. At closing, Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 21-32d. for ready business only, and at 1s. 4 11-16d. for November-February delivery. On Monday the market opened with a firm feeling, and an advance of 1-32d. on Saturday's closing quotations was soon established. A fair amount of Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 4 21-32d for three months' sight Credits, for October delivery; and Bank remittance was taken to a moderate extent at our quotations, but enquiry was decidedly limited. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 11-16d. for October-November delivery, and at 1s. 4 23-32d. for December-February; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 15-32d. for December-February transfer. On Tuesday in sympathy with a rise of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver in London, and stronger advices from Calcutta, this market was firm all day at an advance of 1-32d. on Monday evening's closing quotations. Some Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 4 23-32d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 4⅝d. for forward delivery; and Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 4½d. for transfer from the 1st November. Following the further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver on the other side, our rates were firmer again on Wednesday, and 1s. 4⅝d. for three months' sight Credits was accepted for both ready and forward, though 1-32d. higher afterwards became the rate in the latter position. In Bank remittance, transactions were reported for next year at 1s. 4 17-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for Demand, and the market closed firm for the holidays at the following ready rates, forward quotations being 1-32d. higher for Bank remittance for November-December and another 1-32d. up for January-February the ready rate being named for Credits to the end of the year and 1-32d. higher for January-February delivery.

Bank Demand		......1s. 4 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		......1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	......1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	......1s. 4⅝d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	......1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	......176¼	,,
Do.	6 do.	......177½	,,

The usual weekly official statement relating to silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 16th Oct. 1889 Rs.	72,58,107
Add—Silver received during the week	19,71,811
Rs.	92,29,918
Deduct—New coin paid during the week	18,02,812
Rs.	74,27,106
Bullion belonging to private individuals..........	11,33,757
Rs.	85,60,863
Last week.. ,,	91,95,170

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet and rather weaker in tone when last mail left, but without much actual change in rates. Fours for cash were quoted at last Thursday's closing price of 99 7-16 during the greater part of the day with the October-November accounts at 99 5-16 and 99 1-16, respectively; but at closing 1-16 per cent. lower was named. The market remained quiet to the close of the week with 99 3-8 still quoted for Fours for cash, 99¼ for the next account, and 99 15-16 for the November settlement, these having also been the closing rates. A rather hardening tendency was noticeable on Monday, notwithstanding the decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, this feeling having been induced rather by "bull" operations for the coming settlement than by the outlook a month or two forward, and this is indicated by the wide difference in rates for the two next accounts. Fours for cash remain at 99⅜, and the October and November accounts, for which there were buyers in the morning at 99 3-16 and 98⅞, respectively, were finally quoted at 99¼ and 98 15-16d. On Tuesday the market was quiet in anticipation of the holidays, few transactions having been booked for either settlement, and with nothing to speak of doing for money. Fours were wired from Calcutta at 99 15-16; and here the cash rate was steady all day to the close at 99⅜, while for the coming settlement 99¼ remained the rate, and 98 15-16 for the November account. The market was rather weaker before closing for the holidays on Wednesday, and Fours for cash were quoted 1-16 per cent. lower at 99 5-16, the rate for the coming account having also receded to the same extent, say to 99 3-16, but with buyers thereat; the quotation for the November settlement remaining at 98 15-16, but with sellers. 4½ per cent. have been nominally quoted throughout the week at 103.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. lower at 105½. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher at 96¾.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have no change whatever to report in the position or prices of *Grey*, *Bleached*, or *Coloured* Goods, and since Tuesday business has been almost at a stand-still, owing to the *Dewali*, the clearances of imported goods not having exceeded 1,800 packages. A large business, however, is expected to take place to-morrow, which is the first day of the Hindu New Year. In *Local Goods* there has been an excellent demand for Zanzibar makes, which have advanced ⅛ to ¼ anna per piece, the sales for the week having aggregated about 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported* Twist has been taken to a moderate extent only; but the market has remained firm in tone, and prices are unchanged. The sales of *Local Spinnings* reported from Hongkong for the week ending on Monday, amounted to 9,500 bales with a rise in Exchange to Rs. 226½. This has been considered a sufficient inducement to large operations by China buyers, who have freely purchased all available ready lots; these, however, have now become scarce, and prices are gradually going up. About 4,000 bales have been taken during the week, and the market closed firm at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	5 7-16		per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	,, 5 11-16		,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	,, 5 11-16	to 6¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	,, 5¾		,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	,, 6¼	to 6½	,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	,, 6⅝	to 6⅞	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	,, 7	to 7¼	,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	,, 7½	to 8¼	,,

SHARES.—The market has been closed on several days during the past week for the Dewali holidays, and in those on which it has been open very little business has been passing on any line. Mill scrip generally has been steady, the only changes which we have to make in our quotations by last mail being an advance of Rs. 40 in New Great Eastern; Rs. 10 in Colaba Land and Mill; and Rs. 5 in Dhun. In other shares, Bombay Flour are Rs. 5 higher; Treacher and Co. and Kemp and Co. are each Rs. 5 lower.

METALS.—Only a small business has been done in *Copper*; but the tone of the market keeps steady, and prices are unchanged, *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to only a small extent, and prices have declined 4 to 8 annas per cwt. in a quiet market. *Iron* has been neglected, but previous rates have been named for all descriptions, the market closing quiet.

COAL.—There has been no new feature in this market since our last report, and a distinctly quiet feeling has prevailed during the week, the business passing having been more or less of a retail character. A few small lots of Powell's Duffryn changed hands at Rs. 21½ per ton. For Davison's West Hartley there has been a slightly better enquiry, and some sales had transpired at Rs. 19¼, for forward shipments. The Bunder stock, too, has been in somewhat better demand, although the sales effected have been at considerably lower prices than the rates quoted for Coals to arrive, the stock being estimated at 65,000 tons. The market closed steady at our quotations, say:—

Cardiff........................	Rs. 21½	per ton.
West Hartley...............	,, 19¼	,,
Welsh Hartley	,, 18	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has remained quiet throughout the week with hardly any enquiry for forward contracts in the new crop from exporters, and little demand from the Mills for ready stuff. In view of the continued downward course of the Liverpool market prices here gave way a little at the beginning of the week, and again yesterday there was a further and more considerable decline in arrival rates, the total fall since last Thursday having been about Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per candy. In addition to the above cause, the holidays have interfered with business, and the week's transactions sum up a small amount. In contracts for new Cotton a few lines have been booked, principally in "Fully Good" Bengals, for Dec.-Jan. delivery, at Rs. 183; in "Fully Good" Khangaum, at Rs. 213 for February delivery, and Rs. 214 for March; and in "Fully Good" Bhownugger, for April-May delivery, Rs. 212 per candy. Purchases of ready old stuff have been mainly in Wadwan, at Rs. 185 to Rs. 200½; but a few parcels have also changed hands of Dharwar, at Rs. 203-5; Akola, at Rs. 185; Indore, at Rs. 182; and Western, at Rs. 207½. Bengal of the new crop has continued to come forward in small quantities, and has found buyers at Rs. 191 to Rs. 202 per candy.

From the middle of last week to the beginning of this, when the last official telegraphic weather and crop reports were published, more or less rain fell over the whole of the Oomrawattee circle, the quantity registered ranging from 6 inches at Barsee to 12 cents. at Dhulia, but except in the last named district and Julgaum, where the fall had been only ¼ of an inch, the average had been nearly 2½ inches. In most of the districts there had been no return of seasonable weather, Julgaum, however, being an exception: but only slight damage was expected at Oomrawattee, Khangaum, and Barsee; and it is noteworthy that in none of the districts visited by the recent rain had the yearly average been exceeded, and in several cases the fall from the 1st September was much less. In the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles no rain had fallen, and the previous good accounts are confirmed from all the districts of the same. Picking was general in parts of the Bengal circle, and in others the stuff was arriving in small quantities; at Broach the plants continued to look healthy; and at Bhownugger they showed more improvement, while at Veeramgaum they were in flower, and the first sowing in the Dhollera district was showing bolls. It is satisfactory to learn from the telegraphic reports made known to-day that not a drop of rain had fallen over any portion of the Cotton area since Monday, with the exception of 8 cents at Nagpore, and that the weather was bright, with no sign of rain throughout the districts. Picking had become general at Agra in the Bengal circle; and at Khangaum and Julgaum, in the Oomra circle; and only slight damage is reported from those districts in the latter where the late rain had been heaviest. The Broach crop is still called excellent, as also as that at Cawnpore.

Reported arrivals of New Bengal Cotton into Bombay

About 1,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalent in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal without Commission, *viz*:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Oomra, Good (Good Staple)	Rs.	195	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	,,	185	= 3 31-32d.
Dhollera, Good	,,	195	= 4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,,	206	= 4⅜d.
Westerns, Good	,,	206	= 4⅜d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine (Jan. delivery)	,,	195	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,,	182	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Good do.	,,	176	= 3 25-32d.
Broach Gin Fine (March delivery)	,,	241	= 5 3-32d.
Do. Good (do.)	,,	229	= 4 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) Mar	,,	213	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Good do do	,,	206	= 4⅜d.
Dhollera, Fully Good (April)	,,	212	= 4½d.
Do. Good	,,	203	= 4 5-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the Week................	7,315	3,503	7,347
From 1st Jan. to 23rd Oct......	1,691,853	1,301,463	1,493,646
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week................	4,322	7,028	5,147
From 1st Jan. to 23rd Oct.	1,222,429	830,650	1,063,428
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	302	886	274
From 1st Jan. to 23rd Oct.	29,091	41,861	52,860

WHEAT.—This market has kept firm throughout the greater part of the week, notwithstanding the continued absence of demand from exporters, and the small business passing from day to day. Yesterday, however, a change came over the market, the line became quiet, and dealers lowered their pretensions to the extent of about half-an-anna per cwt. without inducing any increase in business.

SEEDS have been quiet in most days, though steady in some; but few transactions have been reported in any description, and yesterday prices gave way about one anna per cwt. both for Linseed, Rapeseed, and Gingelly, other descriptions being unaltered, but with quotations lacking the test of business.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week.......	143,791	237,243	67,668
,, from 1st Jan. to 23rd October	5,466,796	10,444,162	9,038,386
Linseed for the Week ...	13,084	44,539	25,922
,, from 1st Jan. to 23rd October...........	1,837,354	2,632,648	2,167,895
Rapeseed for the Week.	14,125	37,350	14,495
,, from 1st Jan. to 23rd October	1,921,745	1,852,446	818,386
Gingellyseed for the Week	8,207	11,762	10,698
,, from 1st Jan. to 23rd October	685,369	655,765	1,009,012

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week.............	90,495	275,856	89,840
,, From 1st Jan. to 23rd Oct....	5,017,137	8,272,478	8,590,410
Linseed—For the Week	27,372	67,650	38,379
,, From 1st Jan. to 23rd Oct ..	1,932,672	2,237,597	1,943,712
Rapeseed—For the Week..........	.....	105,512	7,127
,, From 1st Jan. to 23rd Oct.	1,977,921	1,576,217	876,124
Gingelly Seed—For the Week..	7,999	.....	10,438
,, From 1st Jan. to 23rd Oct...	716,296	669,473	1,261,491

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—October 15, at Nedeem, the wife of John Grant, of a daughter.

RITZ—October 20, at No 5, Royal Street, Calcutta, the wife of A Ritz, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PEDDIE—October 16, at Madhupur, E I R Bengal, Alice A S W, the wife of Graham Peddie, E I R.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1889.

THE multitude of protests and memorials to which the Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill gave rise did not surpass the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, who has frankly admitted the expectations of the Government of India, for it was well understood that the limited indemnity with which it was the intention to whittle away the guarantee given by the Bombay Government, "would not give universal satisfaction." The Viceroy was equally candid in the confession that under the circumstances there is no reason to complain of the adverse criticism to which the action of the Government of India—or to be more accurate, that of the Secretary of State has been subjected. If there has been a disposition to believe in Simla that there is no public opinion in India, recent events will have done something to undeceive those who give credence to so mischievous a delusion. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, while referring to the number of telegrams and addresses which had been received from all parts of Western India and the universal attention given to the subject in the vernacular and other papers as evidence of the interest aroused by the introduction of the so-called Indemnity Bill, went out of his way to insinuate that the agitation has not been spontaneous, and even ventured to assert that public opinion may not after all be so deeply stirred as it appears to be. The legal Member of Council, while admitting that there is a good deal to be said in favour of the view taken by those who protest against the action of Government, went on to suggest that they are prompted to say it "in the interests of a large and powerful class." He seems to imagine that the Government has been expected to look at the matter entirely from the point of view of the "incriminated officials," and makes the admission that it would have been very easy to have given them the complete immunity which they had been guaranteed. With this admission we have no quarrel; it puts in a sentence what we have throughout maintained—that not only the right but the easiest course was to abide by the plighted word of a responsible Government, and not in the same breath say that the indemnity was *ultra vires*, and that a Bill would be at once passed to give full force to so much of it as seemed to wire-pullers in London to be the irreducible minimum it would be safe or decent to enact. It is a delusion to imagine that the agitation and excitement have been produced—as the false impression as to the facts of the case prevailing in London has undoubtedly been produced—by wire-pullers acting in the interest of "incriminated officials." For our part we have throughout regarded the matter from the standpoint, not of the Mamlutdars, but of the Government. It is for the good faith of those who gave a guarantee to procure evidence of the existence of a long-standing and wide-spread system of extortion that we are concerned; and we are by no means singular in looking at the matter from this standpoint. With scarcely an exception every member of the Bombay Civil Service takes the same view. It is absurd to suppose that Commissioners, Collectors, and all other European officials who, to a man, take this view, are influenced by a desire to "look at the matter entirely from the view of the incriminated officials." They know, as every one knows, that the officials who gave evidence, and so supplied the means of eradicating a hideous scandal, have done the State a service, while the more numerous officials who have refused to speak have been not less "incriminated," but retain their places because they were too prudent to confess that they too were the victims of an organised system of extortion. It is felt on all hands that the course now taken under the orders of the Secretary of State by the Government of India in defiance of the strongest protests from those possessing local knowledge of the true state of things will be a guarantee of indemnity to every corrupt official who has the sense to hold his tongue when the Government asks him to give evidence against a greater offender than himself. The great and abiding interests which are involved are those of the State and of the public; the handful of swindled Mamlutdars are of very small account indeed in comparison.

THE long-pondered despatch of the Secretary of State on the Report of the Public Service Commission has at last seen the light. Sir Charles Turner and his colleagues of the Commission, who gave so much time and thought to the elaboration of the report, after laborious months had been spent on eliciting the opinions of all India on the questions submitted to them for examination and suggestion, will read the despatch with very mixed feelings. Probably the feeling that will be uppermost will be one of wonder, flavoured with regret, that Lord Cross did not sooner come to the conclusion that in the Act of 1870, the Government possessed the fullest powers to deal with the whole question of the admission of Natives to the higher offices in the public service. This opinion was, indeed, held by Lord Kimberley, who regarded the Act of 1870 as "the Parliamentary remedy for any defects in the existing system." In this view Lord Cross now, somewhat late in the day, fully concurs. Had the present Secretary of State, like his predecessor, made a timely declaration of his faith in the Act of 1870 he might have saved the Commission much unavailing labour, to say nothing of the snub now administered to them for their want of a right understanding of the real scope and purpose of their mandate. The Commission was under the impression that the Secretary of State desired to have a scheme drawn up which would give satisfaction to native aspirations for higher offices in the service than those to which they could attain under the existing system. The Report, drawn up under this impression, recommended that certain appointments hitherto reserved for the Covenanted Service should be amalgamated with those now open to the Uncovenanted, and that a Provincial Service should be created. To this aggrandised service all native-born subjects of Her Majesty should be admitted in theory, but it would be practically manned by Natives of India only or mainly. The Statutory Service, which has admittedly failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was called into existence, was to disappear, but as the door was to be closed to Natives desirous of entering the Civil Service, it was proposed that the age of admission should be raised from 19 to 23, so as to give them a better chance of competing successfully at the examinations to be held as hitherto in London. The members of the Commission, no doubt, flattered themselves that in sketching out this plan they were acquitting themselves satisfactorily of the duty entrusted to them. They will be undeceived by the opening sentences of the Secretary of State's despatch. Lord Cross distinctly informs them that they have suggested a departure from the sound principle laid down by the Court of Directors so far back as the year 1834, that fitness is the criterion of eligibility to high office—"a principle which has hitherto been always maintained." This sacred principle the Commission has, indeed, admitted in general terms, speaking of promotion in connection with merit instead of seniority; but Lord Cross roundly imputes to them a desire to establish vested rights in the Provincial Service in the higher appointments to be transferred to it, thus ignoring "the existing practice (!) of raising an individual to a Covenanted Service post on the ground that he is fit and competent to hold it." We have always understood that it was precisely because this "practice" has, in fact, never been in practical operation at all that the Commission was appointed to suggest some means of giving effect to the oft-declared intentions of the Government. If this provision in the Act of 1870 for the recognition and advancement of exceptional merit had not been supposed to remain in operation, the agitation for drastic changes in the existing system would never have attained its present dimensions, and the Public Service Commission would probably never have been appointed.

However, the Commission has the satisfaction of finding that its recommendations are not wholly set aside. The Statutory Service disappears, and the age is raised from 19 years to a maximum of 23 and a minimum of 21. In fact the Secretary of State recognises that in effect the Commissioners and the Government are of one mind, and that all that is proposed in the report can be substantially achieved without resorting to legislation, seeing that the existing law will permit of the scheme being carried out if due allowance be made for the difficulties in the way. The plank of safety is the Act of 1870. The Secretary of State accepts the proposal of a Provincial Service, but he refuses to despoil the Civil Service of a number of its scheduled appointments. There is certainly a good deal of weight in the objection which Lord Cross urges against taking from the Civil Service appointments hitherto held by that Service, and assigning them exclusively to the Provincial Service—a course which the Commission itself hesitated to recommend. But it would be in accordance with the declared policy of the Government to recognise exceptional merit by promoting men from the Provincial Service to higher appointments which, however, should not be exclusively reserved for men of that Service. The Secretary of State directs that the Provincial Governments shall keep a list of high appointments to which members of the local service can aspire, and to which they will be nominated under the conditions laid down by Lord Dufferin's Government. The judicial and executive branches of the Uncovenanted Service are already nearly all in the hands of the Natives of India, and these will now have in addition fair chance of promotion to certain posts hitherto exclusively reserved for members of the Civil Service. Some delay is inevitable in getting this system into full operation, but the hope is expressed that the local Governments will, so far as may be, from time to time promote members of the Uncovenanted Service to such posts as may be available, "without infringing the equitable claims of the members of the Covenanted Service." Here arises a new difficulty. The Bombay Civilians have for years past suffered excessively from block of promotion—if some of the posts hitherto reserved for them be given to deserving members of the sister service, the outlook will become black as night. What unseen perils beset the path of even the best intentioned ministers who seek to satisfy Peter at the expense of Paul, without disappointing the one or robbing the other. Lord Cross strives hard to act disinterestedly and honestly by both parties. The Provincial Service is to retain the essentially native character which the Uncovenanted Service now enjoys in its executive and judicial branches; but if it be found by experience undesirable to maintain in their integrity the orders which bar the entrance of Europeans into the Uncovenanted Service, the Government of India will reconsider the matter. It is intimated that the Government will reserve the right to appoint, in special cases, Europeans as well as Natives, to high posts in the Provincial Service. In the judicial branch such appointments will be restricted to barristers, advocates, and pleaders of not less than ten years' standing, who have a thorough knowledge of the vernacular of the province in which they are appointed. It cannot be expected that this reservation will improve to any appreciable degree the position of Europeans in India, who have not entered Government service by the narrow gate of the London examination. On the other hand, the Native barrister, or advocate, or pleader who obtains preferment to the High Court Bench will find himself on a footing of entire equality in the matter of pay, pension, and leave rules with his European colleagues. The European who finds his way into the provincial service, will indeed enjoy an unenviable equality with his Native co-adjutors in matters of pension and leave as well as of pay. In his case the operation is what Lord Mayo would have called "levelling down"; in that of the Native pleader who becomes a High Court Judge, the process will be that of "levelling up." In this way Lord Cross accords entire, if not perfect, equality to European and Native alike.

The most important of the recommendations of the Commission was the proposal to raise the age, and as we see it has been acted upon. This proposal was most unpalatable to the Ministry of Lord Salisbury, under whom the age was lowered to 19 by a stroke of the pen. But the Secretary of State has accepted the recommendation; and the age is now fixed at 23, with 21 for the minimum. The importance of this concession need not be pointed out. It was the one recommendation which was pressed upon the Commission by witnesses, both European and Native. The general public could never understand the force of the reasoning which had induced Lord Salisbury to arbitrarily lower the age and thereby throw enormous difficulties in the way, not only of Natives of India, but the European lads of the non-affluent classes who had to go up for examination before their school-days were well over. The rich, who could procure early and costly tuition for their boys, naturally had the best chance of securing their success in the examinations. The youths of twenty-three who had by diligence at college qualified for examination without resorting to expensive crammers, were quite shut out. No one, not even the Commissioners themselves, could have believed seriously that the decision arrived at with regard to the age question would be reversed while Lord Salisbury was at the head of the Government. Possibly the strong protests raised in influential quarters by those who were acquainted with the baneful results of high pressure in the training of boys for the Civil Service examinations, have contributed quite as much as the recommendations of the Commission to the change of front now effected. It is a great point gained. The announcement of this concession will render the despatch of the Secretary of State a subject of gratitude to all humane parents and guardians of youths aspiring to the Indian Civil Service.

THE trade of the province of Sind increased last year by leaps and bounds, and Karachi shows increases both in foreign and coasting trade imports and exports. The imports from foreign countries reached the highest total ever recorded—an increase of over thirty-seven per cent. on the previous year. Coal, coke, cotton, twist and yarn, piece-goods, hardware and cutlery, iron, steel, zinc, spelter, provisions, tobacco, and raw wool each show an improvement; dyed materials, machinery and mill work, matches, coffee, silk, piece-goods, sugar, wood, timber, and woollen manufactures, a relapse. Arms, ale, beer and porter, wines and liqueurs, oils and kerosine came in larger quantities, spirits in smaller. Trade with France, Austria, Italy, Mauritius, Arabia, and Mekran shows signs of falling off. Belgium, Egypt, Persia, and Turkey have sent out larger exports than usual. In trade with England the greater portion of Karachi's good fortune has come. The port authorities are naturally jubilant, and the Collector of Customs, proud of his head-quarters, pays the port, what will be allowed to be a well-merited compliment. The harbour improvements, he says, which have made the port of Karachi accessible to vessels of any tonnage, the increased and increasing wharfage accommodation for such vessels, which are worked by all the modern means and appliances for landing and shipping cargo expeditiously, combine and secure for Karachi what naturally ought to be hers, viz., all the direct trade for Northern India. Formerly, as the Collector says, much of this trade went *via* Bombay, but the capabalities of Karachi harbour are ample and increased accommodation has waited on increased trade. It is purely a question of money to make the port capable of any demand upon it.

THE first volume of the new Indian Army List combines the contents of the three old Army Lists in so convenient a form that it will be a matter of wonder that the military authorities consented for so long to the issue of three separate volumes. The List, as in the case of the old Bengal Army List, is to be issued quarterly, and to it is added a statement of the war services of British officers of the Indian Army, Army Circulars, India; and Standing Orders for the past three months. The old Bombay List, though in many cases inaccurately, goes farther than this and gives the war services of all British officers serving in India, a feature which might well be followed throughout. To be of real value the List should be most carefully revised, but this was not always the case. On numerous occasions inaccuracies have come before our notice, and an excellent opportunity now presents itself for thorough re-organisation which will so far as possible prevent errors creeping in.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT came down to Bombay from Mahableshwur yesterday morning to meet Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, who was expected to arrive here at a late hour the same morning. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Colonel Jopp, officiating Quarter-master General, and Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, travelling by the Poona night train, which was in charge of Mr. Huard, District Traffic Inspector, and under the superintendence of Mr. H. Scannel, acting Police Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, arrived at 5-45 a.m. at the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by Colonel Hughes, Commissariate Store-keeper, Major Lugard, acting Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, and Major Sawyer, Captain Steele, and Captain Bode, District Staff Officers, Bombay, Mr. Harold King, and Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, Curator Government Central Book Depot. His Royal Highness shook hands with the gentlemen present at the station to meet him, and afterwards adjourned to one of the waiting-rooms at the station, where he had *chota hazri*, and where he waited until the arrival of Sir Frederick Roberts. His Royal Highness's arrival was a private one, and there was no guard of honour at the station; but a salute of fifteen guns in connection with the arrival was fired from the Saluting Battery. His Royal Highness has been staying at Mr. Harold King's bungalow, Malabar Hill.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Kilwa, with his Excellency the Governor of Madras and suite, is expected to arrive at Bombay at noon to-day.

THE Mill-Hands Association held a meeting yesterday morning to consider their grievances and agitate for a Sunday's rest every week. The meeting was well attended, and it was decided to forward a petition to the Government of India, among other things, praying for a weekly holiday.

THE following appointments in the Revenue Department are made:—Mr. A. D. Wilkins from Thana to Ahmednagar as Deputy Conservator of Forests; Lieut.-Col. Ward to act as Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey; Mr. Turnbull to act as Superintendent of the Conkan Revenue Survey; Mr. R. D. Pitt to act as Deputy Superintendent and Mr. F. W. Francis to be Assistant Settlement Officer.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was run to-day with the following result :—

Laureate	1
Claribelle	2
Theophilus	3

NEWS OF STANLEY AND EMIN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Captain Wissmann telegraphs that Mr. H. M. Stanley and Emin Bey are at Casati with six Englishmen, and may be expected to arrive at Mpwapwa within German territory by the end of November.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Gladstone in his speech at Southport to-day foreshadowed many reforms which, however, would not be undertaken until after a settlement of the Irish difficulty had been effected.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

In the course of his speech Mr. Gladstone referred to European politics. He said he trusted that the peace of Europe might be prolonged, though at present many dangers beset it, and most important of these he considered to be Turkish oppression in Crete.

THE CRONIN CASE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Cronin jury completed the hearing of the case to-day, and are expected to give their finding to-morrow.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Oct. 23.

The Imperial Bank of Persia commenced business here to-day.

THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

TOKIO, Oct. 23.

Count Akuma Sigenobu, Japanese Foreign Minister, whose assassination was lately attempted, has had his leg amputated ; the wound he received having proved more serious than was at first supposed. His Excellency is progressing favourably.

MORE NEWS ABOUT STANLEY AND EMIN.

VICTORY OVER THE REBELS.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 23.

Captain Wissman received reliable news that Emin Bey and Mr. H. M. Stanley are at Casati, together with six Englishmen, who will reach Mpwapwa at the end of November.

Captain Wissmann with his force has routed the rebels who were invading Usaromo ; the rebels lost forty killed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT SOUTHPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Mr. Gladstone delivered a speech at Southport yesterday. Referring to State affairs in Crete and Armenia he said that Turkish misrule was a menace to the peace of Europe ; and that he was unable to formulate the future policy of the Liberal party, which was generally known. Ireland, he said, was still a foremost question, requiring attention. Referring to recent elections, he said, they had shown that only the Septennial Act kept the present Government in power.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh is very ill, his condition is considered precarious.

BRISTOL DOCK-LABOURERS ON STRIKE.

One thousand dock-labourers have struck work at Bristol for an increase of wages. The movement is spreading into other industries.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with homeward Indian Mails of 18th instant, arrived here at 2 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Oct. 24.

French mail steamer Congo from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43⅛d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 24.—The barometer has risen everywhere, the rise exceeds one-twentieth of an inch in Burma, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Guzerat ; elsewhere the rise is small. A shallow depression in the Bay occupies nearly the same position as yesterday, and has not developed. Further feeble cyclonic circulation continues in the area of depression, which is hence of little importance. Showers have fallen in Burma and Orissa ; humidity and amount of cloud have decreased rapidly in Behar, the North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces, and the weather is now unusually dry and cool over the greater part of India. Abnormally low night temperatures continue to be recorded in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Central India. The pressure is below the average in all districts ; deficiency in Northern India ranging from one to three-tenths of an inch.

Mr. F. S. P Lely, C.S., Political Agent in Kathiawar, has been granted a month's leave.

Mr. G. McCorkell, Judge of Kanara, has been granted twenty-two days' leave ; Mr. C. H. Jopp will act in his absence.

Mr. J.B. Alcock, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and Mr. H. Mainwaring, Deputy Conservator of Forests, have been granted furlough for one year.

THE DEEWALEE FESTIVAL

The Deewalee, probably the quietest and least obstrusive, and, therefore, the most popular of native festivals, commenced on Tuesday last, and continuing on Wednesday, had its full blaze of radiance yesterday, which was the Deewalee Day proper, the great day for illuminations, in the festivities connected with which all classes of the native community participate. Deewalee (*dipa* a lamp, and *avali*, a row,) the feast of lamps, is, according to the Indian calendars, a festival which occurs on the new moon of Kartik, and is celebrated, we are told, in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was formerly propitiated with human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Naraka. The festival, however, appears to be more particularly consecrated to Lakshmi, the goddess of riches, and is generally celebrated for a period of five days, during which the Hindu dwelling-houses are cleaned, whitewashed, and illuminated. A quadrangular floor called "rangoolee" is made in front of the houses, and painted with many-coloured powders. All the treasure in the house is collected and worshipped in the name of Lakshmi ; a light is made and dedicated to Yama, the good of the infernal regions ; and fire-works, crackers, spouters, &c., are let off. The feast begins on the thirteenth day of Ashvin Vad. The fourteenth day is called Narak Chatturdashi, on which Vishnu is fabled to have killed Narakasur, a giant, and to have entered his city early in the morning when the people illuminated their houses and received him with great joy and acclamations ; and when the women, having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps. The Hindus observe that day as a holiday to commemorate the great conquest. They get up early in the morning, fill their houses with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe themselves with hot water. New clothes and ornaments are put on ; and after the children have been decorated, the mistress of the house performs a sort of ceremony called "arti," placing burning wicks in silver or brass dishes, symbolical of the disappearance of all their difficulties, and of the advent of a happy year ; presents of money are made ; sweetmeats are distributed ; and friends are invited to dinner. Yesterday being the greatest day of the festival, the illuminations in the native quarters of the city were the most brilliant, although very inferior to those of some former years. The display of lights in the streets extending from Parsee Bazar Street down to the Bazaar Gate Gardens on the verge of the Esplanade, was general ; and many thousands of spectators, on foot and in carriages, had turned out to see the illuminations. The shops and places of business, and most of the dwelling-houses, were ablaze with lights of varied colours. In the rows of stalls and booths on the ground floors petty tradesmen were doing a profitable business in toys, nick-nacks, small articles of cutlery, photographs, &c. Prettily-decked children and women, driving about in carriages, who seemed to take the most delight in all they saw around them, formed the most interesting element in the evening's spectacle. Driving from Bazar Gate Street to Kalbadevi and Moombadevi on the one hand, or to the Crawford Market, the Juma Musjid, Cloth Bazars, and the Marwaree Bazar in the direction of the Coppersmiths' Chawl, facing the Moombadevi Tank, and diverging again towards Bhendy Bazar to the north-east or Bhooleshwar to the north-west, one saw the Deewallee illuminations in their full brilliance. The display of gas moons in semi-circular arcs, blazing stars, and other devices at the Cloth Bazars, Mr. Shivlal Motilal's house in Moombadevi, and Mr. Panalal Poorumchund's in Kalbadevi, attracted special attention, and looked to greater advantage than the indiscriminate massing of lights in other quarters. To-day is the New Year's Day of the Hindus, when the merchants open new account books after having invoked the good graces of Lakshmi upon their transactions and speculations for the ensuing year.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As my name has appeared in your paper with reference to last Sunday evening at Christ Church, Byculla, I must ask you kindly to insert this letter. You were right in thinking that I could hardly have forgotten such an important engagement, but my engagement to preach in that Church was for next Sunday, the 27th, and not the 20th, and not having seen the notice in your issue of Saturday, I had no idea that I was expected there on the 20th, and I cannot tell where the mistake arose. I certainly was greatly astonished, when, on Monday morning, I was handed a copy of your paper, and saw my name brought before the public in such a manner I was also sorry, as treasurer of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund, for which the collection was to be made that evening, that, owing to the mistake, that charity, which is greatly in need of public help at present, had lost what I had hoped would have been a large addition to its funds; however, I trust this is not the case as I hope to preach in the same church on behalf of that charity on the coming Sunday, and I trust that the kind friends, who came last Sunday ready to contribute, will not withhold their contributions this time, for the charity is a very deserving one. I would add, as treasurer of the fund, that we do not only receive money, but also cast-off clothing and boots and shoes, for which we are continually having applications, especially for the latter, and we should be very glad if those who do not know what to do with things they have given up wearing, would send them to us, as we could soon dispose of them.

In conclusion I would say that if those who are in the habit of giving money away indiscriminately, would, instead of doing this, put their names down as monthly subscribers to this fund when the peon takes the book round to their offices or homes, and send all applicants to us, they would save themselves from much imposition.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN M. MACDONALD.

Church Mission House, Girgaum.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

For Marseilles.

Mr F Roberts
Mr W Rogers
Mr C H Mein
Mr B V Rajwade
Mr and Mrs J H Bernard
Mrs F D Cunningham
Mr and Mrs F A Nicholson and child
Sir William Stewart
Commander A Carpenter, R N

For London.

Col and Mrs W J Bell and two Misses Bell
Mr W H Atkinson
Mr and Mrs Gaye and infant
Mr H J Dallison

For Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs H Farrer
Mr Mahamed Zohur
Mr Seaton
Mr John Inmann

For Malta.—Mr F P Iely.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain J. Orman, 1st November 1889.

For London—Mr and Mrs W R Partridge and infant, Mrs Childers and infant, Capt J C de V Tattersall, Mrs Harrison and 3 children, Mr J Parker, Mrs J M Lane, 2 children and nurse, Misses and three Masters Nesfield, and Mrs Lucas.

For Brindisi—Lieut H D Watson, Col J Sconce, Mr G K Wasey, Mr H Phillips, Mr Robert Walker, Mr J W Teyen, Mr J Davis and Mr G C Stawell.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, 8th November 1889.

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Sealy.
For Brindisi—Mr H O Burne.

Per s. s. Peshawur, Captain L. H. Moule, 15th November 1889.

For London—Mrs Durand, infant and nurse, Mrs Nicholson, Mrs P Harrison and infant, Miss Harrison, Miss Iozzie Harrison, Miss Emily Harrison and Miss Ada Harrison.

For Brindisi—Mrs Bryant and 2 infants.

For Aden—H R H The Commander-in-Chief, Col Jopp, Col Greig, Col Merriman, Col Cavaye and Brigade-Genl C B Knowles.

A certain well-known financier in the Punjab, says an up-country correspondent, is expected in Kangra to endeavour to get all the gardens in the valley to join together and sell him their entire crops for a period of ten years at a fixed price, His object is to start a large company in London, who would have in this way the monopoly of this valley's tea. The contract is to be for cash down on delivery at Palanpore. No doubt, a good many will be inclined to join if the price offered is fair.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, arrived at the Victoria Terminus yesterday morning by the Jubbalpore mail train under a salute of 17 guns from the saluting battery. Owing to a delay on the Indian Midland Railway, the train had a late start from Itarsi and arrived in Bombay about an hour and a half late. His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, who arrived from Poona by the early morning train received his Excellency as he alighted, and the guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment with band and colours, under the command of Captain Bishop, presented arms. His Excellency was accompanied by General Nairn, Colonel Nicholson, Captain Holland, and Mr. Roberts, whom he presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. His Royal Highness then presented the officers of the Garrison to Sir Frederick, and shortly afterwards the other officers and gentlemen who were present on the platform. There were :—General Budgen, Commanding the District ; Colonel Osborne ; Colonel Collingwood ; Colonel the Hon'ble L. Bayley (B. V. R.); Colonel Merriman ; Colonel Wise, Commissioner of Police; Dr. Cook, Acting Surgeon-General ; Colonel Jopp; Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught ; Colonel Hughes ; Colonel Pemberton; Major Stopford; Major Sawyer, D.S.O.; Major Lugard ; Major Wilford ; Captain Steel, D.S.O. ; Captain Bode, D.S.O. ; Captain Quinton ; Captain Warden ; the Hon'ble Forbes Adam ; Mr. E. Little, C.E. ; Mr. Spence, Collector of Bombay ; and Mr. Scannel, Superintendent of Railway Police. His Excellency then drove away with the Hon'ble Forbes Adam, whose guest he will be during the short time he remains in Bombay.

Yesterday evening his Excellency, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Brigadier-General Budgen, Brigadier-General Nairn, Colonel Cavaye, Colonel Nicholson, Captain Holland, and Captain Steel, inspected the battery at Mahaluxmi. The guns were manned by men of the Royal Artillery from Colaba, his Excellency and party walked round the fort, and inspected the guns. Several shots were fired at a target which consisted of two flags placed at a distance of about the length of a ship from one another, and almost every shot was well placed. His Excellency then drove down to the Malabar Hill Point Battery, which was reached at about half-past six o'clock, and after inspecting the old and new batteries the cease fire was sounded at six o'clock. To-day his Excellency inspects the Marine Battalion and the island forts.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Etheridge, of the same regiment, goes home for depot duty.

Major Cotton, Wiltshire Regiment, gets command of the Murree Depot.

Lieut. R. Williams, S.C., has been granted leave for one year on private affairs.

Lieutenant Beatty, Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed to the 1st Bombay Lancers.

Captain Montague, Suffolk Regiment, takes charge of a coolie corps being organised for Burma.

Lieut. R. P. C. Schneider, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Major A. L. Browne, M.D., has been brought on to the strength of the British Forces.

The services of Lieutenant M. J. Tighe, S.C., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieutenants Gurdon, 30th P. I., and Ross, 16th B. I., will be employed on boundary duty in Central India.

Lieutenants Long, Leinster Regiment, and Thornton, Royal Munsters, are appointed to the Army Service Corps.

The servicet of Major Newnham-Smith, S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Civil Department.

The following postings are ordered :—*To 1st Battalions* : Captain Carey, Royal Warwickshire Regiment : Lieutenants Parr, L'Estrange and Dodgson, East Surrey Regiment ; Johnson and Smith, Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Sandwith and Cumberlege, Scottish Borderers ; and Harold, Worcestershire Regiment. *To 2nd Battalions* : Lieutenants Tregold and Gordon, Leicestershire Regiment ; Blaine, Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Lumsden, Baillie, and Wilson, Seaforth Highlanders ; Stewart, and Cheyne, Liverpool Regiment ; Bonsfield and Cobbe, South Wales Borderers ; Holman, Devonshire Regiment ; and Cotterill, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

Major Moir, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is removed to the 1st Battalion, and comes out next December.

A MORNING COURT.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, the newly-appointed acting Presidency Magistrate, owing to the Deewalee holidays, held a morning sitting at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday to dispose of what are technically called "morning cases," more important matters being postponed until after the holidays. At 8 o'clock the hour appointed for the sitting, a number of European police officers and a larger number of native officers, having in their charge several accused persons, were in attendance in Court. An hour's time passed idly away, and at 9 o'clock, as time hung heavy upon those present, and there was no sign of the Magistrate coming, it was supposed that his Worship had probably forgotten the early appointment for the sitting of the Court. A telephonic communication to his Worship at his residence in Love Lane, Byculla, was suggested ; and the judicial clerk, sent about 9-30 a.m. a telephonic message to his Worship that they were all waiting for him. Meanwhile native policemen, who had probably been on night duty and had to attend the early morning sitting, involuntarily yielded to saporific influences, while the European officers and one or two clerks regretted having left home without their usual breakfast. The Magistrate, who arrived in Court at 10-30 a.m., took his seat on the bench a few minutes afterwards.

CONTRABAND OPIUM IN BOMBAY.

The customs authorities in their annual returns say there were 26 seizures of contraband opium by the establishment on the Northern Frontier during the year. The quantity seized amounted to 5 maunds 11 seers and 14 tolas. Last year the number of seizures was 21 and the quantity of opium 4 maunds 30 seers and 68-7-8 tolas. 31 persons were arrested and prosecuted this year, and convictions were obtained against 27, the corresponding figures for the last year being 32 and 26. The total estimated value of confiscations came to Rs. 3,024-6-7 against Rs. 4,576-1-11 in 1887-88. There were three cases of some importance which may be briefly mentioned here. The first was at Mandal detected by Mr. Inspector C. Taylor. The opium amounting to 1 maund 23 seers 20 tolas was buried underground outside the village and great difficulty was experienced in unearthing it. Unfortunately no captures were made. The second case occurred in the Suigam beat. A sepoy while on duty saw horsemen crossing the line. He challenged them, whereupon they retreated. The sepoy gave the information to his comrades in the chauki, when the latter pursued them for some miles and at last succeeded in seizing 1 maund 13 seers and 40 tolas of opium. The third case occurred within Limdi limits. A Brahmin of high position was seized by our men with 1 maund and 12½ seers of opium on a camel. The case is being tried by the Limdi Darbar and is still *sub judice*.

The season reports of the Bombay Presidency are summarised in the following general remarks :—Rain during week throughout Konkan, Deccan and Southern Maratha Country and in one taluka of Surat. Crops damaged by rats, locusts and other insects, in parts of Karachi and Upper Sind frontier, and by excessive rain in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kanara. Standing crops otherwise good. Harvesting of early crops in parts of Nasik and Kanara, and sowing of late crops in parts of Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum retarded by excessive rain ; elsewhere progressing. Agricultural stock good, except in two talukas of Karachi and one of Khandesh.

Who does not know Henry Russell's inspiring melody, "A life on the ocean wave"! A well-deserved compliment has just been paid to the veteran composer of "Cheer, boys, cheer," and other songs, dear not only to soldiers and sailors, but to all the Anglo-Saxon race. In future that gallant corps, the Royal Marines, will use "A life on the ocean wave" as their own particular march, by the authority of the Admiralty.

THE MILL-HANDS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

A meeting of mill operatives was held yesterday morning at Chinchpoogly on the premises of Rishi Manji Khetsey, for the purpose of considering the proposal of four days' rest in the month, and their general grievances, but it was only decided without much speaking to forward a petition to the Viceroy asking among other things for the concession of a weekly holiday.

Mr. Narayen Megajee Lokhande, President of the mill-hands Associotion, was elected to the chair on the proposition of Mr. Balcrishna Mahadeo, seconded by Mr. Chiniya Singa. Mr. N. M Lokhande addressed the meeting in Vernacular to the following effect. He said the hand bills which had been distributed among them must have shown them that the meeting had been called for the purpose of laying their grievances before Government, and to ask Government to redress them. When the Factory Commission sat in 1884 the Mill-Hands Association presented a petition, signed by numerous mill-hands, in which they asked reasonable demands, which the Commission had been pleased to grant in their report made to Government. The Bombay Government expressed their desire to assist them (the mill-hands) and forwarded the Commissioner's report to the Government of India recommending their demands. As there were not many mills in other parts of India, and as the few granted their men a weekly holiday, the Government of India informed the Bombay Government that if they wished to have the Factory act amended they could amend it only for the Bombay Presidency, because they did not think it advisable to do so in the case of mills in other parts of India, as those mills already conceded a weekly holiday to their men. Sir James Fergusson had appointed the Commission, but Lord Reay, who succeeded him, had not taken the matter into consideration. His Excellency did not act according to the suggestions made by the Government of India, because probably he thought he would displease the millowners by passing an enactment making it compulsory on them to give their men one holiday a week. He (the speaker) had addressed the Bombay Government on the matter on the 31st January 1887 reminding them what had been done in connection with the petition presented by their Association to the Factory Commission. Lord Reay replied on the 19th February 1887 that Government did not think of doing anything in the matter for the present.

In the meantime there was a proposal made by the Secretary of State that Indian mill hands should have Sunday as a day of rest and informed the Government of India that the Act must be amended accordingly. After that the Millowners Association held a meeting and protested against the Secretary of State's proposal, stating that if they gave their men a holiday on Sundays it would be disadvantageous both to themselves and to the men. They further stated that the Indian Mill hands did not work so hard as the English Mill operatives, as they only worked for three hundred days in the year, and that if Government were to give them holidays on Sundays, they would be paid less wages and accordingly become dissatisfied. The association then arranged to close the mills for two days in the month, and besides they proposed to cut down the wages of the mills hands. They were therefore not consistent with what they stated they would do when they met together to protest against the Secretary of States' proposal. In conclusion Mr. Lokhande said all that the mill-hands wanted was a day's holiday in the week. They did not want any more holidays. And what they proposed to do at the meeting was a few alterations in the petition they had presented to the Factory Commission in 1884, and forwarded the same to the Government of India. One petition would not remove their grievances, and they therefore required to be constantly agitating the matter. The speaker then proposed that the following petition be agreed to, and sent to the Government of India. Mr. Byramjee Cowasjee seconded the proposition, and it was accordingly agreed to unanimously :—

To, His Excellency the most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E. Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Humble petition of the undersigned Operatives employed in the Spinning and Weaving Mills in the city of Bombay, Respectfully sheweth, That your Lordship's humble Petitioners have watched with keen interest the discussion that is being carried on at present in the matter of affording relief by legislative enactment, to the thousands of operatives,—men, women and children,—employed in the Mills in this city, and who do stand in need of protection from the State in several respects. They are grateful to Government, and to those philanthropic gentlemen who are working in their behalf to improve their condition. That your Lordships petitioners have learnt with great concern that it has been attempted in some quarters to misrepresent their exact wants, and to insinuate that your Petitioners are either indifferent to, or do not feel the necessity of any direct measures of protection against their employers. Your humble Petitioners therefore respectfully venture to approach your Lordship with the following few lines which they most respectfully beg that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to lay before the Secretary of State. That the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Mill-hands of Bombay at a Public Meeting, held on the 23rd and 26th September 1884, giving expression to their grievances ,—I. That all Mill-hands be allowed one complete day of rest every Sunday. II. That half an hour's recess be allowed them at noon every working day. III. That work in Mills should commence at 6-30 a. m. and cease at sunset. IV. That payment of wages be made not later than the 15th of the month following that for which they have been earned. V. That a workman sustaining serious injury in the course of his work at the Mill, which may disable him for a time, should receive full wages until he recovers, and that in case of his being maimed for life, suitable provision be made for his livelihood. That these resolutions were laid before the Factory Commission then sitting in Bombay, who after due enquiry considered the prayers of your Lordship's Petitioners reasonable, and therefore supported them in their report. The Government of Bombay were also pleased, in forwarding the report to the Government of India, to give their approval to the recommendations of the Commission in which the grievances briefly set forth above, were recognized.

With reference to the foregoing resolutions your Petitioners submitted the following few observations explanatory of the views entertained by the Meeting respecting the concessions prayed for, and they now beg leave to recapitulate the same here. Your Lordships Petitioners submit that the concession for weekly rest asked for is a moderate demand, and will, your Lordship's petitioners are sanguine, prove advantageous to both the employers and the employees. (1) The employers would derive benefit for securing a body of healthier operatives who working with energy would turn out work satisfactorily, both as to quantity and quality. (2) The prayer contained in the first Resolution if granted would further afford the workmen the much needed opportunity of attending to their household duties, for which they have no time at present, notably for making purchases in the Market which the present unreasonable hours of attendance prevent them from doing. The result of this is that the necessaries of life are bought from hawkers, who charge exorbitant prices and supply inferior articles.

(3) The loss to Mill-owners from over-taxing the energies of their servants by the unnatural system of incessant work for nearly 13 to 14 hours a day, is far greater than they are aware of.

(4) In the whole of British India, Sunday is considered a privileged holiday. The Mill-operatives not obtaining leave on that day cannot afford to meet their relatives or friends who are otherwise employed, and who enjoy rest on these days.

(5) It has been alleged in certain quarters that there is no necessity for giving regular holidays in the month to the Mill-operatives, as they have many days of rest during their caste festivals, and that their work is limited to about 300 days in the year. This your petitioners humbly submit is an exaggeration, and is wholly incorrect. At the most the operatives enjoy about 11 days in the year on account of their religious festivals.

(6). A painful fact to relate is that if, on account of sickness or any other cause, such as buying provisions on receipt of their wages, an operative absents himself from work, he loses for one day's absence two days' pay under the Mill regulations,—a statement which can be easily verified by a reference to the muster rolls kept in the Mills. With regard to the 2nd Resolution your petitioners would submit that although the so-called half an hour's recess at mid-day already obtained in the Mills, yet it is granted grudgingly, and when it comes to be closely looked into the grace is found to consist of from 15 to 20 minutes only. Much of this scanty recess is again taken up by the present system of delivering up tickets at the time. This latter inconvenience can, your Petitioners humbly submit be avoided by the dispensing with the noon day delivery of tickets, and substituting for it the checking of ticket numbers off the Muster Roll by the Timekeeper going the round among the operatives at work. The uncertainty at present prevailing in regard to the hour for starting work is embarrassing to a degree and is the source of great inconvenience and discomfort to your Petitioners. A fixed and uniform hour of attendance is therefore greatly needed. A fixed time for the payment of wages has been suggested in order to obviate the great hardship felt by the operatives, who, as a rule, save nothing and are mostly involved in debt. The great delay in the payment of wages adds largely to their embarrassments. Your Lordship's petitioners respectfully submit that if the Mill-owners desire to have a sort of hold on their servants—to prevent desertion for instance,—the necessities of the case would be fully met by their retaining in their hands a fortnight's pay of them in arrears. Speaking about wages, your petitioners feel constrained to remark passingly that cases in which the employers illegally withhold the hard-earned pay of the poor, are so frequent that a reference to the Court of Small Causes will convince Government that wages are in many cases recovered only by recourse to the Courts. But hundreds of operatives forego their wages on account of the trouble involved in appealing to the Judges. The many strikes in the Mills will, on enquiry, be found to be attributable either to the withholding of the wages in this manner, or to threatened reductions in them. It has been said, to the detriment of your Petitioners, that an Indian Mill-operative is not as hard working as his brother workman in England, and that a Mill-operative in England does the work of three men employed on the same work in an Indian Mill. It is extremely discouraging to find such an opinion held by those to whom the workmen look up for the amelioration of their condition. The real cause of this, your Lordship's petitioners submit, is the bad machinery, and the bad raw material used in the Mills. It is true that three men are required to manage a machine, but these three men it should be borne in mind do their work for long hours without intermission, and in an enervating climate, on poor wages, equal,—taking all the circumstances of the two countries into consideration,—to one third the earnings of the European workman, and perform their task without the many facilities afforded in England calculated to lessen the burden of workmen and to preserve their constitution against a premature breakdown. The breakage in the thread for instance is so continuous here on account of the bad quality of the cotton that Mill Owners are compelled to employ more men. If the cotton were of good quality, and the concessions which are given to the English Mil-hand were granted here, one man could manage a machine as well as an English operative.

Lastly, in regard to accidents, the claim is urged in the interests of humanity. The distress brought about by a person being maimed for life or even for a few months is insufferable, and some relief to mitigate the sufferings and hardships seems needed, and your Lordship's Petitioners humbly submit for consideration whether the amounts of mulcts and forfeited wages cannot be advantageously and with propriety, be appropriated for this humane purpose. The necessity for this is, your petitioners are glad to mention, recognized in some Mills, where the sufferers are adequately provided for. Among a people not yet alive to the advantages of Provident Funds or Mutual Benefit Societies, some arrangement for affording relief to the cripples is, your Petitioners submit, much needed. That in thus laying before your Lordship their humble prayers, your petitioners are conscious that they have far from adequately represented their wants. They have hopes, however, that your Lordship with the real facts before you, will make allowance if this humble representation fails in completeness. What your petitioners pray for especially is sympathy and fairness towards the poor workmen who are ill able to make themselves heard against the influential voice of their powerful employers. The solicitude of Government in instituting the present enquiries into the real condition of the operatives gives your Lordship's petitioners confidence that their interests will be carefully watched in the course of amending the Factory Act.

The proceedings then terminated, the assembly quietly dispersing.

RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

Several correspondents, writes a contemporary, have complained of late of the steady decline in the quality, and even the quantity, of food supplied to travellers on Indian railways by the keepers of refreshment rooms. It is not one line, but practically all lines, which are condemned for the want of proper arrangements to secure the comfort of the travelling public. Badness of quality is serious enough, but when it comes to absolute insufficiency even at large halting-stations, the patience of the public may well be exhausted. Instances have been furnished to us, however, in which 1st class passengers have actually been reduced to a state of semi-starvation owing either to the remissness of the guard of a train in not having used the telegraph to warn the refreshment room keeper or to the latter's wilful neglect to provide wholesome food. There are, of course, certain important stations well known by their rarity, where the catering is good, but in the majority of cases the traveller is given food—tough joints, poisonous *rechauffes* and greasy curries—which ruin alike his temper and his digestion. This charge lies alike against State lines and those managed by private companies, and we are confident that it will be endorsed by hundreds who use the railways. To make matters worse the prices have steadily risen of late years, until three rupees for a dinner which cannot have cost the caterer one has become quite a common charge. We cannot undertake to say why this increase has been made ; but if it is due, as alleged, to the action of railway managers in making a higher profit out of their refreshment rooms, an indignant protest by railway travellers should be raised against such a policy.

There must be those among our readers who have during the current year journeyed by rail, say, from Allahabad to Peshawur, or from Bombay to Delhi, or in Central and Southern India, and we should like to hear what their experiences have been. In the hot weather and rains a resident in the plains must, if he values his life, look well to his food ; but once he starts on a long railway journey he cannot tell what fate and the khansamah may have in store for him. He goes on his way, full of patient endurance or unlimited anger, and is so glad to reach his journey's end that his determination to "lodge a complaint" comes to nought. Some there are who take the remedy into their own hands and refuse to pay the exorbitant prices charged for a wretched meal ; and, curiously enough, they never hear further from the caterer, though the latter is given every opportunity of seeking redress. It may not be desirable that this practice should be universally adopted ; but in particularly flagrant cases it is certainly justifiable. Travellers can scarcely take combined action in formulating a complaint at their journey's end, as they each go their separate way, but they can refuse *en masse*, in a refreshment room, to pay for a meal which they could not partake of. The railway authorities will then perhaps begin to realise that their passengers decline to be fleeced in order that the company may show a goodly profit on their so-called buffets. One hint to travellers and we have done : in the majority of stations the proper person to complain to is the station-master who is bound to forward any report of mismanagement to his superiors, and there is supposedly a complaint book in every refreshment room wherein opinions may be freely recorded.

General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived from Bombay on Wednesday morning by the up mail train. A guard of honour from H. H. the Gaekwar's 1st Battalion, all in full-dress uniform, with band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant Laxamanrao Scinday, paraded at the entrance to the Railway Station. On a given signal from Brigade Major Sheik Ebrahim, Sirdar Bahadur, a division of the Gaekwar's Light Field Battery of Artillery, which was planted on the field next to the station, thundered a salute befitting Sir Harry's position. Among those present at the station were observed Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Jackson, officiating Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, Captain G. E. Hyde Cates, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Captain C. O. Nichollets, the Officer commanding at Camp Baroda, Dewan Bahadur Laxman Jaganath Vaidya, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Khan Bahadur Abbas S. Tyabji, barrister-at-law, and a large number of the Camp gentry and State officials. Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, on delivering over charge of the Agency here to Sir Harry Prendergast, will revert to his former post of Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in charge of the Amreli Mahals.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ended 22nd October was 430 equal to a death-rate of 23·05 per annum per thousand as against 477 or 26·35 the previous year, and 452 or 28·51 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 112 died from fevers ; 3, measles ; 3, cholera ; 52, phthisis ; 49, diseases of the nervous system ; 67, affections of the respiratory organs ; 18, diarrhœa ; 23, dysentery ; 27, still-born ; 42, old age and debility ; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list shows ; Buddhist or Jain, 17 ; Brahmin, 18 ; Bhatia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 208 ; Hindu out caste, 32 ; Musalman, 118 ; Parsi, 18 ; Native Christian, 7 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 2 ; other and unknown races, 1. The number of births registered was 322 as against 368 the preceding year and 284 average over the past five years.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION IN KASHMIR.

We give below some extracts from the recently-published quarterly Report showing the work done by the Kashmir State Council up to the 31st July last :—

The constitution of the State Council dates from the 18th April 1889. The members of Council are appointed by the Government of India and hold independent charge of their respective departments, subject to the general control of the Council, which has power to veto or alter any orders passed by an individual member. The annual budgets of income and expenditure and all legislative measures or schemes of general State reform require the previous sanction of the Council. The Council holds its sittings once a week, but in emergent cases special meetings are convened. Two days before the meeting an agenda of business and copies of all the papers to be brought at the meeting are furnished to each member. Three members form a quorum ; the proceedings are conducted in vernacular, every resolution as passed by a majority of votes being entered in detail in a minute-book by the secretary, and before the close of the meeting the proceedings are read over to all the members present and are signed by them, any members dissenting from any resolution causing, if so minded, his dissent to be recorded. A vernacular copy of the proceedings is then forwarded immediately to each of the members, while an English translation is forwarded to the Prime Minister and to the Resident.

THE RESIDENT.

Powers of general control are vested in the Resident, who is a final referee in all matters, and may veto any resolution passed by the Council or suspend action thereon, pending further explanation. The Prime Minister, Raja Amar Singh, who has also recently been nominated to the office of President of the State Council, is by virtue of his office, the executive head of the administration, and is the channel of communication in all important State affairs between the Council and the Resident as well as with Native States, except in political matters, which are conducted through the Resident. He may call for and examine any proceedings, not being cases in the Judicial and Revenue Courts, had or pending before any departmental officer on the executive side, and may refer the case with his own opinion for disposal of the Council. All official letters from departmental officers to the Resident are countersigned by him, and all appointments made by the State Council are confirmed under a sanad bearing his signature. He is the custodian of all State documents, and signs all orders for the withdrawal of monies from reserve treasuries when such withdrawals have been duly sanctioned by the Council. A final appeal from orders of members in charge of different departments, dismissing or punishing officials, lies to the Prime Minister, who is besides competent to frame rules for appointing, transferring, giving leave to and discharging officials of all grades, except the members of the State Council. He can at will bestow *khillats*, rewards, donations and charitable grants within the Budget provision sanctioned to him, subject to report at the next meeting of the Council. He has direct control of all Hazarbashes or officials in the pay of the State without appointments. No grants of new jagirs or maafis are admitted for the consideration of the State Council, except by the Prime Minister, who also submits to the Council any change thought desirable in the terms of existing jagirs or maafis.

THE COUNCIL.

During the quarter the Council held fifteen ordinary and four special meetings, at all of which all the members were present, excepting Raja Ram Singh, who attended only the meetings held in April and May, after which he left for Jammu and has not since rejoined.

The business at the Council is conducted with the greatest care and deliberation, and the members have throughout worked with the utmost cordiality and perfect harmony ; and from the fact that the Resident has never interfered, it may be reasonably inferred that their united efforts for the reform of the administration have been well directed.

It may be said without any attempt at exaggeration that the Council owe a debt of gratitude for the kindly spirit with which they have been invariably treated by Raja Amar Singh, and for the readiness and promptitude with which they have received material and valuable help from him. Possessing as Raja Amar Singh does, varied experience in all branches of the administration, his advice proves most useful in the disposal of complicated and difficult questions, and the Council is fortunate in being presided over by a prince of such high qualifications and attainments.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Military Department is under the direct control of Raja Ram Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, the heads of service comprised in it being the regular and irregular State troops, arsenals, forts and military workshops. The Council have made a formal request to Raja Ram Singh to furnish a detailed account of expenditure incurred up to date, fully explaining the necessity for payments in excess of Budget provision. It has also been arranged that all arrears of pay claimed by the Military Department be disbursed through the agency appointed by the Council, with a view to ensure payments being made only to those lawfully entitled to receive them. In the case of the Gilgit garrison advantage has been taken of Captain Durand's presence, with the approval of Government, to ask him to superintend such payments. In other cases what is needful is being done by provincial Governors. During the present quarter the sum of six lakhs of rupees has been paid or made available for the arrears of pay due to the troops. The Council feels that the expenses of the Military Department, not being regulated by any well organised scheme suited to local requirements, and being, moreover, not subject to a regular system of audit and control, are a heavy drain on the finances. The Budget not having yet been prepared, the Council is not in a position to state definitely what would be necessary in the way of improving the State troops.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Is under the direct control of the Prime Minister, and comprises the following major heads of service:—Frontier questions ; relations with Native States ; relations with British Government ; mines ; reserve treasuries ; and toshakhanas. The Council has under consideration the development of the mineral wealth of the country, but at present the sapphire mines are worked on a small scale by native agency employed under the orders of the Prime Minister, regulated by a series of rules sanctioned by the Council. A large stock of sapphires is available for sale, and notice has been issued inviting intending purchasers to be present at the sale to be held at Jammu about the 15th December next. The notice will be advertised in the leading newspapers.

The Council, on assuming charge of the administration, had the misfortune of receiving a legacy in the shape of heavy arrears due to the troops and the establishments employed in the Civil and Public Works Department. The treasury was empty, and fears were entertained that it would be impossible to administer the State efficiently without funds for current expenditure. Heretofore it had been customary to replenish the exchequer by withdrawal from the reserve treasury whenever the expenditure fell heavily on the State finances ; but the State Council could not follow this precedent, and it was agreed that, although past arrears might be paid up by means of remittances obtained from the reserve, yet all such withdrawals must be treated in the Finance accounts as a loan repayable within two years, by which time the Council hoped to recover from their embarrassments. Accordingly, in April 1889, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was withdrawn from the reserve treasury for current expenditure, strict orders having been issued to the provincial Governors to provide funds for further requirements by converting the existing large stock of grain into money.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Again, in order to ensure the speedy completion of the Srinagar and Rohala road and the Jammu waterworks, a sum of four lakhs of rupees was withdrawn from the accumulated reserve investment, leaving the remaining two lakhs to be provided out of the ordinary revenues of the State. The works are progressing satisfactorily, and the Council has received the thanks of the Government of India for their prompt and liberal action in arranging for the early completion of the Jhelum Valley road. A further sum of three lakhs was withdrawn as a loan to clear arrears of pay due to the troops in addition to the amount available in the Sadar treasuries for that purpose. The Revenue Department comprises the following heads of service, and is under the control of Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Koul :—Land revenue collections in cash and kind ; jagir and maafi tenures ; land revenue settlements ; forests, including receipts from sale of timber ; adjustment of outstanding balances ; powers of court of appeal in revenue cases and control of revenue courts ; stamp revenue ; control of treasuries ; audit of accounts and budgets ; and charitable institutions

STATE PROPERTY.

The management of State property situated in the Punjab engaged the serious consideration of the Council, and it was finally agreed to lease the same on contract. Several questions affecting the collection of grain payments on account of land revenue their storage and subsequent disposal, came before the Council and were disposed of with great advantage to the State. The subject will be better understood by a recapitulation of the abuse which were notorious in this branch of the administration. Grains, especially rice, imported into the Sadar were wet and mixed up with rubblish, the importers thus gaining in the weight of the quantity collected. At the Sadar it was unnecessarily detained in boats, where it was not uncommonly stolen or lost by drowning. The Wazir Wazarates, on whom devolved the duty of custody of grain collections, were very exacting and oppressive, being in the habit of extorting through their agents quantities largely in excess of those actually recoverable, and not unfrequently used violence to the extent of driving zemindars from their villages. The State having fixed arbitrary prices for certain staples, higher than the rates prevailing in the market, payments were usually made in such staples, thus causing a loss in amounts recoverable. The Council has laid down certain rules remedying the evils. A circular has been issued requiring shalli (rice) collections to be sent into Srinagar dry and free from rubbish. The Revenue Department has been requested to arrange for the necessary godowns to be established at the ghats. Boat service will be entirely stopped as soon as these have been provided, and a system of accounts of receipts and issues has been prescribed for grain depots which will secure the State from loss by theft or misappropriation. Regulations and circulars were issued for the guidance of municipalities, requiring the punctual submission of reports regarding injury to crops and other calamities effecting the administration of revenue; the appointment and removal of officers in the Revenue Department; regulating assessment of alluvial lands and remission of revenue in respect of land lost by diluvion; and regulating the system of treasury account and audit.

In June 1889 the Settlement Officer favoured the State Council with a memorandum exposing the conduct of the State officials in purchasing villages for very small amounts on promise of exempting the zemindars from forced labour. Such purchases had the injurious effect of desolating khalsa villages, the inhabitants of which, in order to avoid *begar*, to which their villages were subject under the regulations, flocked to villages purchased by officials. The Council had issued orders stopping it altogether. The question of begar service, or forced labour, is under careful consideration. The Council has before it a memorandum drawn up by the Revenue Department, but the system involves important and complicated questions which cannot be disposed of summarily.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

In view of the creation of a well-organised system of accounts and audit, and the consequent appointment of an experienced officer to the newly-created post of Accountant-General, the establishment entertained for recovery and adjustment of outstanding State balances, was abolished, causing a saving of Rs 20,000 per annum to the State.

Certain merchants having complained of the action of the Customs authorities in detaining and opening packages at Kohala for the purpose of assessment of customs duty, the following rules were sanctioned:—(*a*) That customs duty may be levied on production and examination of the copy of the invoice, subject to the original invoice being surrendered to the Srinagar authorities on receipt of the goods. (*b*) That packages should not be examined, except when there is reason to suspect false or erroneous returns in the invoice. (*c*) That if goods are found to be in excess of the quantity or description borne on the invoice, the duty shall be doubled.

RETRENCHMENTS.

The following establishments were brought under reduction:—Departments of vineyard at Srinagar saving Rs. 7,000; Hindi establishments entertained as check on the Persian departments, saving Rs. 15,700; and grain allowance drawn by salaried officials, saving Rs. 25,000.

The State flocks of sheep and goats entrusted to shepherds of various villages were found to be a losing speculation, the concern having during the past four years cost Rs. 25,000 in excess of actual receipts. Orders were accordingly issued for the immediate disposal of the existing stock and a careful examination of the accounts.

The Judicial Department, under the control of Pandit Bhag Ram, comprises the following heads of service:—Final court of appeal in civil and criminal cases; and supervision and control of criminal courts, police, jails, public instruction, and dispensaries. The Pandit is also Secretary to the State Council. Circulars were issued regulating recovery, refund and due accounting of fines imposed by criminal courts; regulating appeals from decisions and orders of civil and criminal courts; regarding the taking of evidence and recording of judgments and other matters appertaining to the trial of civil and criminal cases; relative to prosecutions against public servants for offences committed by them in their official capacity, and providing generally for inquiry into the conduct of such servants and punishment of ministerial and other officers; for the guidance of courts of small causes and prescribing simple rules of practice and procedure; stopping the irregular practice of public officers holding monies received by them on State account, and on their own authority disbursing therefrom contingent and other office expenses; for inspection of records; regulating custody and disposal of unclaimed property; regulating the trial of offences committed by sepoys in the employ of the Military Department, and the powers of the police to deal with cases against such persons; the appointment of court inspectors; providing for the organisation of a system of village road and urban police; regulating appointment and removal of judicial officers; warning the police against the practice of torturing prisoners for the purpose of extorting confessions or ensuring the recovery of stolen property; unnecessary detention of prisoners in police custody; and regulating the appointment and removal of officers of all grades in the medical, public instruction and jail departments.

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

A custom was found to prevail in Kistwar by which husbands could sell their wives, and marriage to a widow could only be effected by paying a certain amount to the heirs of the first husband as purchase-money. It was elicited that a certain tax was also levied by the State on such transactions. The contracts above referred to were declared to be legal and enforceable, but further particulars regarding the levy of the tax were called for from the Revenue Department.

WITCHCRAFT.

A custom prevailed by which, on payment of a fee of Rs. 50, any person believing himself to have been injured by sorcery could have the witches traced by certain magicians, and with the aid of the police and the revenue courts compel such witches to withdraw their bad influence. This practice had the effect of subjecting the so-called witches to most cruel treatment, while it enabled magicians and sorcerers to make the best use of their powers in extorting money from women accused of witchcraft. On a reference setting forth the evils of the practice, the Council directed that the courts be enjoined not to ertaintain complaints against witches, and the practice of receiving the customary State fee from such complainants has been discontinued.

FORCED SERVICE.

A practice having prevailed of procuring forced service through the police, who exercised the power thus vested in them with oppression, constables being in the habit of seizing coolies and letting them off on payment of money, the matter was brought to the notice of the Council, and this work has been withdrawn from the police.

Certain unusual thefts having taken place in the European quarters at Srinagar, a special report was prepared showing that, except in two cases, the offences had been traced to the domestic servants of the complainants.

On a suggestion by the Judical Member, six prisoners from the Jammu Jail and four from that of Srinagar were released in honour of the Maharaja's birthday, preference being given to life convicts for cow-killing who had undergone eight or nine years of their term of imprisonment.

A LEPER ASYLUM.

A scheme involving an annual expenditure of Rs. 1,500 for the establishment of a leper asylum at Srinagar, was laid before and considered by the State Council, but effect has not yet been given to the proposals therein made and sanctioned, pending the selection of a suitable site for the building.

Sheikh Ghulam Mahyuddin Khan had charge of the public works, municipalities, modikhanas (supplies), stables, printing presses, telegraphs and post offices. He has since received over the Police department in exchange for the Public Works now controlled by Pandit Bhag Ram.

RAILWAYS.

The construction of a temporary railway station on the south bank of the Tavi river under the town of Jammu, engaged the attention of the Council. General De Bourbel was requested to devise the cheapest scheme possible under the circumstances, and it was finally decided the station be built at a distance of a quarter-mile from the left bank of the river, at a cost of Rs 25,000, on the understanding that the material be utilised eventually on the construction of the permanent station.

Proposals for the construction of a road and railway bridge over the Tavi at Jammu were considered, and sanction was accorded to the construction of the road overhead and the railway beneath the girders at a cost of Rs. 665,000. An agreement was concluded with Messrs. Speddink and Co., for the execution of such additional work as may be necessary for opening out the Jhelum Valley road between Chakothi and Baramola. The Budget estimates of the Jammu and Sialkot Railway were considered and passed at a meeting held towards the end of June. A scheme for the extension of telegraphic communication from Domel to Kohalla on the Jammu Valley road was sanctioned, and the Resident was requested to move the Government of India to facilitate through communication by extending their own line from Murree to Kohalla. A scheme relative to the formation of a postal union is pending the consideration of the Council.

THE VOYAGE TO INDIA A CENTURY AGO.

Mr. F. H. Skrine, C.S., has an interesting article in the *Calcutta Review* on the voyage to India in the eighteenth Century, from which the following extract is taken:—

Steam has robbed navigation of half its charm by extinguishing the romance of sea life: and the finest floating palace of to-day would compare but poorly, in grace and beauty, with England's wooden walls of old. A more impressive spectacle than a great fleet under full sail cannot be conceived: and to witness it went far to compensate for the tedium of an Indian voyage. "On the memorable 15th day of March 1781," writes Major Price, "we finally set sail from England, and certainly the aspect and splendid sight presented to our observation is not easily to be forgotten: for we were accompanied by the grand fleet intended for the relief of Gibraltar under Lord Howe, and by other squadrons destined for America, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and the East; comprising, as was calculated, not less than fifty sail of the line, and between two and three hundred merchantships and transport of the largest class. The men-of war, from those of the first-rate to those of fifty guns and frigates, passing successively within biscuit-throw of the Indiamen in the narrow space between Southampton water and the north of the Isle of Wight, exhibited every moment such examples of skill and precision, as appeared almost magical in the management of their sail and yards, such, indeed, as was even then unrivalled among the nations." As the cliffs of Wight, with their crown of emerald mead, slowly receded from view, our novice turned his attention to the internal economy of his floating home. The omnipotent skipper must first be propitiated by a formal visit. Now, we have, most of us, come across specimens of the genus who entertained fully adequate notions of their own importance: but unless my readers have seen the Captain of an Indiaman in the old exclusive days on his own quarterdeck, they can form no conception of the lengths to which human pride can be carried. Tiberius in receipt of divine honours from the Roman Senate, Alexander entering Babylon in triumph, Louis XIV. giving audience to a successful General in the Gallery of Mirrors, Napoleon the cynosure of a theatre full of kings at Erfurt—to these, and these alone must our skipper be compared. Wealthy almost beyond the dreams of avarice; the repository of unquestioned authority over every soul on board; *ex officio* guardian to the lady passengers; a father to unruly writers and cadets, courted by all from the Member of Council to the powder monkey, the Captain's position was one which men of far higher social rank might well have envied. "The gentlemen commanding under the auspices of the East India Company," says the awe-stricken author of the *Vade Mecum*, "are men who have seen much of the world, and who rarely fail to appreciate the marks of attention and respect that flow voluntarily from persons with whom they have dealings." Stewards were still in the rudimentary stage. The only official bearing that title on board was the Captain's body-servant, who shared in the veneration attaching to his chief. Our griff was solemnly warned to make friends with this personage, on whose good will so much of the comfort of the voyage depended. The services rendered by the confraternity now-a-days were performed, after a fashion, by a few men and boys who were excused duty on board to enable them to attend on passengers. If this assistance failed, the mates who had not yet blossomed out into first, second, &c., officers, each had a servant who was willing, for a consideration, to clean boots, brush clothes, and empty basins. The douceur was three or four guineas, *plus* a few pounds of sea soap, or perchance "pigtail" tobacco for chewing. The next point was to ascertain the daily routine, and the unwritten code of laws which regulated boardship life.

The most important was one which compelled every person to touch his hat when stepping on the quarter-deck from the gundeck or cuddy. The windward side of the sacred enclosure was reserved for passengers and superior officers, and it was a breach of etiquette to promenade elsewhere. The fragrant hookah could only be indulged in among the humours of the recking foc'sle: and other forms of inhaling the breath of the divine weed were not permitted under any circumstances. The use of a naked light in one's cabin was an offence punishable with confinement in irons. Passengers abaft the quarter-deck were considered guests of the Captain, and had a right to seats at the cuddy-table, where, if unusually numerous, they took their meals by re-lays. At 8 a.m. the ship's bell on the forecastle gave the signal for breakfast, which consisted of excellent but milkless tea and coffee, hot rolls, biscuit and butter of the consistency of liquid honey. The dinner hour, 2 p.m., was announced by the "Roast Beef of Old England" on the drum with fife accompaniment, which too often told a flattering tale. But youthful digestions aided by a six hours' fast, and the oxone-laden sea air were not disposed to be critical; and the cuddy bill of fare was wonderfully varied. For the first week or two fresh meat was given daily, the produce of carcasses shipped in port. When the supply was exhausted, the piece of resistence was a round of corned beef or a leg of salt pork of prime quality; this was balanced at the bottom of the table by a pair os fowls or ducks, or a goose from the Captain's farmf yard on the poop. Ham, tongues, potatoes, rice and preserved vegetables filled up the intervals. The first course was succeeded by a great variety of pies, puddings and custards, and these by a dessert including the thirst-provoking olive, and the preserved ginger so stimulating to the digestive organs. I am writing of days when a moderate consumption of alcohol in the guise of generous claret, or still fuller bodied port, was the exception. But on ship board, the redoutable Captain was, for obvious reasons, disposed to check consumption. Ladies might indulge in a couple of glasses of port or Madeira at table; but ale or porter must content the sterner sex. In very hot weather, that now-extinct beverage, spruce beer, was brewed in large quantities, and served to the crew in the proportion of half a gallon a head. It should be noted that the drinking water was the produce of Father Thames, which was only partially freed from contamination by being passed through a porous medium called a drip-stone. The removal of the cloth was the signal for the ladies' departure to the round-house or the privacy of their cabins; and then decanters of port' sherry and Madera were put about with tolerable freedom. Punch, too, was brewed from old arrack, and from limes in nets from the stern galleries. But after two or three tours of the bottle, the Captain was wont to wish his guests good afternoon, which was accepted as a hint for an immediate break-up of the symposium. Tea, a replica of breakfast, was drunk in the cuddy at 6 p.m., and at 9 the party re-assembled for supper. This consisted of biscuits and cheese, rasped beef, sago-soup, and lob-scouse—a sort of nautical olla podrida. At 10 p.m., the vigilant quartermasters "dowsed every glim" below: and each swinging cot or standing bed place held its inmate. The intervals between the meals were beguiled by promenades on the windward side of the quarter-deck. Here too youth and beauty tripped in the merry country-dance when the good ship was steady, and the shades of evening had lengthened sufficiently. Those who preferred the milder joys of music could indulge their taste in the round-house, where amateure quartettes rendered selections from Handel, Gluck, Mozart or Hayden. Sometimes a lady passenger, greatly venturing, took out a piano specially made for India by Clementi or Kirkman. In that event she was careful to enclose the precious instrument in a strong case of painted deal, with a lid which lifted on hinges exposing the keyboard. But one great resource of modern ocean travel was wanting in those remote days. Flirting was strictly against rule. All ladies, but especially the unmarried, were under the Captains' personal charge; and he tolerated no poaching on his preserves. Nature, however, worked her will. Writers and cadets sighed and struggled, not always in vain, for a glance from a bright eye, a smile from pouting lips, or more occult marks of feminine preference. Hence fierce disputes, ending often in an appeal to the last resort of eighteenth century manhood—the sword or pistol. I have read somewhere of a passenger aroused at early dawn by the report of fire-arms from the poop, on reaching which he found it the arena of a contest, conducted with all the punctilio of private warfare. But it was more usual to wait till a port of call, or the ship's destination had been reached, before settling these little affairs of honour. A well authenticated story is told of a lovely girl, whose charms had "waved hot youth to deeds of blood," and who learning that three of her devoted admirers had determined on a combat *a outrance* when the vessel should reach the Cape, sent for them to the cabin and then addressed them—"Is it really true that you have fallen out on my account, and are going to fight when we arrive at Cape Town?" The culprits hung their heads in tell-tale silence, and she went on—"You silly boys why should you endanger your lives and break your mothers' hearts over such a trifle? Come, now, shake hands and make friends: and *I'll marry all three of you*." Which pledge the deadliness of our Calcutta climate a hundred years ago enabled her to fulfil to the letter.

MORE "OPINIONS" FROM MRS. KENDAL.

Mrs. Kendal continues her interesting reflections and reminiscences in *Murray* for October. We give a few extracts from the article:—

WHAT IS THE INTANGIBLE "SOMETHING"?

People often ask me what are the secrets of popularity in an actor. Who can say? It is that little something which we cannot describe which makes him or her sympathetic with an audience. If we could say what it is, if we could, as it were, place our hands on the actual spot and declare it to be this or that which gives popularity, should we not all try and get it for ourselves? Were it to be sold in a shop, should we not go and buy it? It is that little mysterious something which makes a man or woman great or popular. They may be full of faults, they may have any strongly marked individuality you like, it is that "something," that unknown quality, which makes them more or less sympathetic. . . . You cannot tell what it is this particular charm, it is indescribable. Perhaps, my reader, you suggest that it is genius in some form or other. No, that is not the right word. The word genius should strictly only be applied to about three of the peolpe I have met in the whole course of my life. It is true I have heard it applied at least three million times, thrown broadcast in fact. So that for me it has rather lost its meaning. No, it would be impossible to describe the secret of popularity in an actor or an actress.

ON SHAKSPEARE AND LESSER LITERARY LUMINARIES.

Get any three actors—three Shakspeare students—to go and see a performance of Shakspeare. Each one will discover a new reading, or, at any rate, converse and argue and cavil about the emphasis. For instance, Othello says: "Put out the light and then—put out the light." Now I have heard the most clever and intelligent and gifted men in my profession argue—I had almost said for hours—over the reading of these few words, "Put out the light—and then—put out the light." It is not every author, clever men as authors are, who knows exactly what effects will be produced by his play. He has his own ideas, and he sometimes owes a great deal to the actors. A certain author, whom I will not name, is accustomed to declare: "I do not want actors and actresses to think what they are going to do with my part. These are my lines as I have written them; let my ideas be reproduced; let us have no vagaries of other people." But that author has never succeeded in touching the heart of his public.

SHINING ON THE STAGE AND IN "SOCIETY."

If artists really have exhausted their energies upon the British public by acting parts which entirely take every bit and drop of vitality out of their fibre, they cannot shine in society. There is an excellent anecdote told of Macready and Samuel Phelps. Macready was acting at Drury-lane in the West-end, and Phelps at Sadler's Wells in the East-end. Macready wrote a letter, something like the following:—"My dear Phelps,—Why not come to the West—a great actor like you? Surely there is room for two!" and so on. To which Phelps replied: "My dear Macready,—How kind of you to think of me! I am very happy at the East-end of London. I cannot act as well *off* as I can on the stage, so I will stop where I am." This was written some years ago. I venture to say that it is a slight hit at some members of my profession who make society a vehicle for the stage, instead of making the stage a vehicle by which to make society respect them.

THE UNIQUE POSITION OF AN ACTRESS.

Women, as a rule, are quicker in learning anything than men. I do not think there is a thing in the world that a woman could be better than an actress; there is no other calling in which she can earn so much money; no other calling in which she can keep her own standard so high; no other calling in which she can set a better example and do more good. An actress lives in a world of her own creation and imagination for the time being, a world in which she is perfectly happy, or perfectly miserable, as the case may be; and she holds a position which is unique if she has the necessary qualifications, such as the perseverance which is necessary even when the talent is already there. I do not say there is room for all, but those who have the ability will naturally come to the fore.

THE GREAT TEAR-SHEDDING QUESTION.

Some people are very angry when one sheds real tears. There have been a great many arguments on this point. They say you must make the audience feel, and yet not cry yourself; and there is no doubt one can overpower even one's own power by shedding too many tears, and by allowing one's feelings to overcome the more intellectual idea of the part. But it is a great blessing to a woman to have a good cry, and if some parts admit of it, where is the harm? Surely to see real tears in a situation where real tears would have sprung to the eyes, must, for the time, give the audience the pleasure of feeling that the actress is, at any rate, in her part, even if at that particular moment, poor thing! she may have failed signally in arousing sympathy in the hearts of those who look at her.

THE CRITICISM OF THE ORCHESTRA.

Mr. Buckstone always asked the opinion of the orchestra concerning a play which he was going to produce. If it were a comedy and the orchestra were heard to laugh, Mr. Buckstone always said: "This is all right; the orchestra see it and hear it for the first time, and it is all right." Or if the cornet player raised himself from his seat to stand and look at a pathetic scene, Buckstone would turn round and say: "Ah, that is all right, the pit will like that." I remember a certain leader of the orchestra once listening to a poetical play, and the author for a moment forgot his dignity and asked him, "What do you think of that?" The leader of the orchestra was a timid little man, frightened to death of the author, and he turned round suddenly and said, 'Oh, it is better than Shakspeare!"

BENGAL.

New Way of Clearing Sewers.—Mr. Framji Aderji, of Bombay, writes to us to say that he intends to visit Calcutta about the 15th proximo in order to interview the Municipal authorities on the subject of his project for cleaning the sewers. He still keeps his plan a secret, but says that it will do away with the necessity of entering the sewers altogether, and maintains its great superiority over the present system.—*Englishman.*

Arresting a Steamer.—At the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tottenham, sitting in Chambers, Mr. Pearson, Barrister, instructed by Messrs. Harris and Simmons, applied for an order for the arrest of the steamer Tyrone at the suit of the Commander, Engineer, and some of the crew of the vessel, for arrears of wages due to them. The amount claimed was Rs. 6,453, and a section of the Merchant Shipping Act empowered the Captain and crew of a vessel to sue. His Lordship granted the application, and issued an order on the persons cited to appear within six days after the arrest of the vessel.—*Ibid.*

The Cyclone Season.—A large iron ship in ballast trim anchored at the Sandheads on the 17th instant to "wait for orders." As this is the season of our heaviest cyclones, it seems something like a tempting of Providence for any vessel to be anchored at the Hughli Pilot Station now, for of all the ugly corners of the world for a ship to be caught in in a cyclonic hurricane the north-west angle of the Bay of Bengal is certainly one of the worst, and it is to be hoped that orders will be sent to the ship, so that her crew will no longer be liable to the fate which overtook those of the Grand Duchess a few years back—not one of whom was left to tell the tale.—*Ibid.*

At the Royal Albert Hospital, Davonport, Lieutenant Francis, late of the Curlew, and recently appointed to the cruiser Royalist, in a fit of delirium, had a violent struggle with a nurse, and jumped through the window of the top ward, falling sixty feet. He expired about an hour afterwards.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies deserve the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the ointment should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction causes pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to diminish pain, reduce inflamation, and purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The ointment checks the local malady, while the Pills restore vital power.

WOMEN AND LIFE INSURANCE.

A correspondent writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—

"I always tremble," said a life assurance agent, "when a man says he will talk it over with his wife." Why? Because a woman invariably opposes life assurance. In most cases she would rather spend the money herself; in others she imagines her husband is going to die. A type of the former woman is described by M. Zola in "Pot Bouille":—

"Why did you ever have daughters, Sir? But as you have them, you must see that they are to be placed in life. You do not intend, I presume, to quarrel with their education. Any other man than yourself would glory in the medals received by Hortense, and in Bertha's talents, who this very evening charmed everyone with her waltz, the 'Bords de l'Oise'—whose water colour will delight our guests of to-morrow evening. But you, sir, have none of the feelings of a father. You would willingly have sent your children to keep cows in the country, instead of sending them to a boarding school as I insisted on doing." "Did I not insure my life," replied Monsieur, "and when the fourth premium was due, did you not insist on using the money to recover the furniture in the drawing-room? And then did you not negotiate the sale of the policy?" "Of course I did because you allowed us to starve while you hoarded up the half-yearly payment. Yes, you may sit still and eat the ends of your fingers. You have the pleasure of seeing your daughters two old maids." "I eat the ends of my fingers! Zounds, madame, can't you see that it is you, with your confounded soirees, and your ridiculous toilettes, who have put all the husbands to flight?"

The portrait of Madame Josserand drawn by Zola accurately represents the attitude of many women, whether French or English, to the question of life assurance. If they could draw the money immediately, instead of in ten, fifteen, or forty years hence, their frowns would be changed into smiles, and the life assurance agent would be welcomed as a friend instead of being repulsed as an enemy. In France the feminine dislike to life assurance seems greater than that exhibited in England: and the insurance companies have sought to win the support of women by means of life assurance stories written by such eminent men as M. About and M. Sarcey. The sentimental objection raised by a wife is thus met by M. About:—

"Most intelligent women carry on a blind war with life insurance. They dislike to have anybody think of the future; their sensitiveness revolts against the foresight of good husbands and loving fathers. I have heard of one as good as she was pretty, who cried out with an almost comical indignation, 'But you are selfish, since you wish to die before me.' No, madam, no man wishes to die; but every intelligent creature knows that he will die sooner or later. Your husband should predecease according to the natural order. The day on which he received you from your parents' hands he agreed to protect you and aid you through life—not only all his life, but all yours. Every child born in your union is also by nature dependent upon him. He owes to you, to his sons, to his daughters, that instrument of work, that consolation of repose, that indispensable element of life which we call capital. Permit him to pay his debt, which is at least as sacred as all debts; and even though you may have resolved to die, like the wife in India, upon the funeral pile of your husband, remember that children are made to survive their father, and the father, in view of his plunge into eternity, can scarcely carry with him a sweeter souvenir than the blessing of his children."

The woman of the future will act in a more rational manner. Instead of opposing life assurance, she will insist upon her lover taking out a policy on his own life, but in her favour, before he takes her to the altar. If he does not feel inclined to comply with this modest condition, she will take out an endowment policy upon her own life. In America, however, the suggestion of the late George Dawson, that the life policy should come before the wedding ring, seems to have taken root; for, according to a New York newspaper, one of the wedding presents at a recent marriage was a life assurance policy for £5,000. Another journal reports that one of the partners in a large Broadway firm, who was married a short time ago, handed his bride a legal-looking envelope immediately upon the conclusion of the ceremony. It contained a deed to her of the house in which they were to live, receipted bills in the wife's name for every article of furniture in it, a fire insurance policy covering both house and furniture, and a life insurance policy for £2,000. The attitude of women to life assurance has certainly changed during the last two or three years. They have invaded commerce; they have pushed their way to the front in a score of occupations hitherto monopolized by men; and they are seeking to make provision for themselves by life assurance. In England it is estimated that there are 250,000 "working gentlewomen," and a society is in process of construction for providing them with aid in sickness, and also with pensions at 50. At present the various life assurance societies do not offer any inducements for women; in fact they rather discourage them. Whatever may be said in favour of the theory that women live longer than men, the insurance companies insure few women. One company will accept a risk of £20,000 upon a man's life, but upon a woman's its limit is £2,000, not because it considers a woman's life ten times more risky than a man's but because it has not a sufficient number of policies of this class to bring the law of averages to bear with as much precision as among policies on male lives. This is the reason why men have an advantage over women in life assurance; before their period of danger is past, women are charged a higher rate because their lives are believed to be inferior; when their period of danger is over, they are charged a higher rate for an annuity, because they are known to live longer than men. This extra charge few women will pay, for they have a deep-rooted conviction that their lives are quite as good as men's, and a "great deal better." The strong-minded women of America have started an insurance company of their own. There is, however, no necessity for adopting such a step in England. Any company will take the risk upon a woman's life if she will pay a slight extra charge and pass an ordinary medical examination. The law has placed it in the power of a woman to do many things which only a few years ago were illegal. By means of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, which came into force January 1, 1883, a married woman may effect an insurance on her own life for the benefit of (*a*) her husband, (*b*) her children or any of them, (*c*) her husband and children, (*d*) her husband and any of her children. As yet not many policies have been taken out by wives for the benefit of their husbands, but occasions do arise when such policies become desirable. For instance, the husband may be rejected by the insurance company, and the wife may wish to give some protection to her children. Again, a woman bringing no *dot* to her husband may possibly bring a life policy instead. A still more useful clause in this Act relates to the possession of a policy taken out under its provisions—the woman has absolute power over the policy; creditors cannot seize it. The Act gives a man permission to effect an assurance on his own life for the benefit of (*a*) his wife, (*b*) his children or any of them, (*c*) his wife and children, (*d*) his wife or any of his children. "To all policies issued in accordance with the Act," remarks Mr. J. R. Freeman, the author of a legal handbook on insurance "protection is given against the claims of creditors on the person effecting the insurance, unless it can be proved that the policy was effected and the premium paid with intent to defraud such creditors. If this is proved, it does not render the policy void, but the creditors become entitled to receive out of the moneys payable under the policy a sum equal to the premiums paid." The legal protection given by the Act applies also to policies taken out by a woman before marriage. The Act was passed in the small hours of the morning, is badly drawn, and has given rise to considerable litigation, but in connection with life assurance only four cases are reported. A policy effected by a woman is entirely at her own disposal, and remains her own property after marriage. As, however, women are becoming more independent, we must expect an increase of life assurance among single women. As a matter of fact, inquiries for advice as to the best investment are frequent.

Mr. Hanbury's independent spirit still finds expression. "I feel strongly," writes the Member for Preston to some Orange constituents who had protested against any Catholic University endowment, "that in all questions of such great importance the Government ought to consult its supporters before committing themselves to legislative action, and in Lord Beaconsfield's time this was the regular practice."

"Astounding" is a feeble word to describe the quantity of food consumed in Paris during three months of the Exhibition. Here are the figures referring to May, June, and July:—Wine in casks, 1,195,654 hectolitres; liqueurs, 39,983 hectolitres; beer, 140,812 hectolitres; butchers meat, 43,036,650 kilogrammes; pork, 5,639,018 kilogrammes; butter and cheese, 6,426,516, kilogrammes; eggs, 6,325,716.

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and languor. Relieves Sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Re 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SILVER MINING IN EAST SIBERIA.

The subject of Mr. Kennan's article in this month's *Century* is his visit, accompanied by Mr. Frost, to the silver mines of East Siberia.

THE SITUATION OF THE MINES AND HOW THEY ARE WORKED.

The silver mines of Nerchinsk are not situated, as one might suppose them to be, at or near the town of, Nerchinsk, but are scattered over a wild, desolate mountainous region, thousands of square miles in extent, known as "The Nerchinsk Silver-mining District." This district is coterminous, on its southern side, with the frontier line of Mongolia, and occupies the greater part of the irregular triangle formed by the rivers Shilka and Argun (Argoon) just above the point where they unite to form the Amur (Ah-moor). The mines were worked at first by peasants brought from other parts of Siberia and forcibly colonized at points where their labour was needed, but in 1722 their places were taken to some extent by hard-labour convicts deported from the prisons of European Russia, Since that time the mines have been manned partly by colonized peasants and partly by common criminals of the penal-servitude class. With the exception of Poles and a few of the Decembrist conspirators of 1825, political convicts have never been sent to the Nerchinsk silver-mining district. Thousands of Polish insurgents were transported thither after the unsuccessful insurrection of 1863, but since that time political offenders as a rule have been sent to the mines of Kara.

A LIFE OF GLOOM, DANGER, AND TORTURE.

We stopped for an hour to drink tea in a village whose name, Kavwikuchigazunurskaya (Kah-vwee-koo-chee-gaz-ah-moor'skah-yah,) seemed to me to contain more letters than the place itself had inhabitants. We met there a young technologist from St. Petersburg, who had been sent to the mines to teach the convicts the use of dynamite, and who was on his way home. He gave us a most gloomy account of life in the silver-mining district. The convict prisons, he said, were "the very worst in the Empire;' the officials were "cruel and incompetent"; the convicts were "ill-treated, beaten by everybody, with or without reason, forced to work when sick, and killed outright with explosives, which the over seers were too ignorant or too careless to handle with proper precautions." He referred to the mining authorities with bitterness, as if his personal relations with them had been unpleasant; and, in view of that fact, it seemed to me prudent to take his statements with some allowance. I give them for what they may be worth in connection with my own later investigations.

A WHITE DESERT, AWAY FROM THE WORLD.

The mine of Akatui had long been abandoned by the Government, and had filled with water; but I was particularly anxious to see how it was situated, partly because it had once been the most dreaded place of punishment in all Siberia, and partly because the Government was then making preparations to transport to it all of the political convicts at the mines of Kara. The road ran across the desolate steppe to the foot of a low mountain range six or eight miles north-west of the Zavod, and then entered a shallow valley between rounded and perfectly barren hills, about a thousand feet in height, whose snowy slopes limited the vision in every direction. As we ascended this valley the hills shut it in more and more closely, until, a mile and a half or two miles beyond the small village of Akatui, it became a secluded and inexpressibly dreary glen, where there were no signs of life except the stunted and leafless bushes which here and there broke the uniform whiteness of the snow-covered hills. It seemed to me that I had never seen a place so lonely, so cheerless, so isolated from all the living world. It might have been a valley among the arctic hills of Greenland near the Pole.

THE POLITICAL PRISON OF AKATUI.

"Here is the old political prison," said the ispravnik; and as he spoke we stopped in front of a peculiar, half-ruined log building, which had once apparently been covered with stucco or plaster, and through the middle of which ran a high-arched gateway. On the flanks of this structure, and forty or fifty yards from it, stood two weather-beaten prisons of stucceed brick, one of them roofless, and both gradually falling into ruins. It was evident that these prisons had once been surrounded by a stockade, and that the log building with the arched gateway was the corps-de-garde through which admission was had to the enclosure. The stockade, however, had long before disappeared, the iron gratings had been removed from the windows, and little remained to indicate to a careless observer the real nature of the ruins or the purposes that they had served. I alighted from my telega and entered the prison on the right of the corps de-garde, thinking that I might discover a mural inscription left by some lonely and unhappy prisoner, or perhaps find one of the iron rings or staples in the wall to which refractory convicts were chained. Every scrap of iron, however, that could be used elsewhere had been stripped from the building.

THE TERRORS OF THE PRISON AT ALGACHI.

Of Algachi, Lieutenant-Colonel Saltstein, a Finn by birth, who spoke Russian badly and with a strong German accent, said, "I am afraid that you will find our prison the worst you have ever seen. It is very old and in bad condition, but I can't do much to improve it: We are too far away from Peter" (St. Petersburg.) I replied reassuringly that I did not think it could be worse than the common criminal prison at Ust Kara (Oost Kah-rah), and said that I had had experience enough to understand some of the difficulties in the way of prison reform. He said nothing, but shook his head doubtfully, as if he thought that my experience would not be complete, until I had examined the poison at Algachi. We presently stopped in front of a high log stockade, and, alighting from our vehicle, were received by a sentry with presented arms, and then admitted by the officer of the day to a spacious courtyard, in the middle of which stood the prison. It was a long, low, quadrangular building of squared logs, with a plain board roof, a small porch and a door at one end, and a long row of heavily grated windows. It seemed to me at first sight to be falling down. The wall on the side next to us had sunk into the ground until it was apparently two feet or more out of plumb, and, so far as I could see, nothing prevented it from giving way altogether except a row of logs braced against it at nearly a right angle on the side towards which it leaned. All of the walls, at some remote time in the past, had been covered with plaster or stucco and then whitewashed; but this superficial coating had fallen off here and there in patches, giving to the building a most dilapidated appearance.

CONVICTS WOUNDED BY A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

It was, manifestly, a very old prison; but exactly how old, Lieutenant-Colonel Saltstein could not tell me. For aught that he knew to the contrary it might have been standing since the opening of the mine in 1817. We entered the room at one end of the building, and found ourselves in a long, dark, foul-smelling corridor, which was lighted only at the ends, and which divided the prison longitudinally into halves. Immediately to the left of the door as we entered was the pharmacy, and next to it a large square kamera used as a hospital or lazaret. In the latter were eight or ten low beds, upon which, under dirty, and in some cases bloody, sheets, were lying eight or ten sick or wounded convicts, whose faces were whiter, more emaciated, and more ghastly than any I had yet seen. Two or three of them, the warder said, had just been torn and shattered by a premature explosion of dynamite in the mine. The atmosphere of the lazaret, polluted by over-respiration, heavy with the fevered breath of the sick, and pervaded by a faint odour of liniment and drugs, was so insufferable that I was glad, after a quick glance about the room, to escape into the corridor. The first regular kamera that we examined was about twenty-two feet square and seven or eight feet high, with two windows, a large brick oven, and a plank sleeping-platform extending around three of its sides. There was no provision for ventilation, and the air was almost, if not quite, as bad as in the worst cells of the prisons at Ust Kara. I could breathe enough of it to sustain life, and that was all. All the kameras of this wretched prison were overcrowded, all were swarming with vermin, and the air in them was polluted almost beyond endurance.

IN THE DEEPEST PART OF THE MINE.

From great caverns, of the time of Catherine II., we proceeded to the deepest part of the mine by descending a shaft cut through the solid rock at an angle of of about 45 degs. and not provided with ladders. A heavy and rusty chain had been festooned against one side by means of staples driven into holes drilled in the rock, and clinging to this chain we cautiously descended the shaft with a stream of water running ankle-deep around our legs and tumbling in cascades into the depths of the mine. On the lowest level that we reached a party of convicts was at work blasting out a new gallery with dynamite. A perpendicular climb of 300 or 400 feet up slippery ladders in another shaft brought us once more to the surface, and when, wet, muddy, and breathless, I stepped from the end of the last ladder upon the floor of the tool-house I was so exhausted that I could hardly stand on my feet.

Is the Eiffel Tower a financial success? Here are some figures: The tower cost less than seven million francs, and already, on September 24th, the earnings amounted to no less than five million forty-five thousand one hundred and forty-six francs.

DOGS FOR DRAUGHT PURPOSES.

Some considerable interest having been caused by a letter from Paris in reference to the remarkable journey of M. Nantet from Brussels to Paris in a tiny phaeton drawn by a pair of dogs, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* made a number of inquiries concerning the class of dogs used, their power, and cost of keeping them.

The first person seen was Mr. Isaacs, the well-known dog-fancier in St. Martin's-lane, who probably knows more about dogs than any other dealer in London. By the way, there is a very interesting story to be told some day about Mr. Isaac's shop. It was once Sabin's, and in the cellar beneath the shop more than one king, prince, and lord have witnessed a dog fight, a badge baiting, or a rat-killing match. But of this more some other time.

"There seems to me," said Mr. Isaacs, "to be no reason whatever why some of the large dogs should not be used as draught animals. You would be astonished if you knew what immense strength they possess. A strong dog will pull a weight heavier than a man will draw, without fatigue. In Belgium, as everybody knows, they are used for a hundred purposes, but notably for conveying milk from house to house. These dogs are bull mastiffs, a cross between a bull and a mastiff. This breed is both powerful and intelligent. The average weight of one of these draught dogs is about a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds, and they stand any height from eighteen inches to two, and even two and a half feet. I can't say exactly that it would be cheaper to keep a couple of dogs than a donkey. Of course there would be no stabling; but then a dog that was expected to do draught work would have to be fed on strong food. Now the average cost of keeping a horse is a pound a week; to keep a donkey about half a guinea; but then a donkey will eat almost anything, besides thinking it quite a treat to receive the refuse of his master's stock, that which he hasn't been able to sell. A dog would need meat and biscuits, and certainly would cost seven shillings and sixpence a week to keep. To keep up the breed of these draught dogs it is necessary to infuse new blood every now and again, else the breed would degenerate, throw back, and become weak and useless. I don't think it would be possible to introduce dogs for draught purposes into England, even if the laws permitted such a thing, which, as you know, they do not. Just think of the treatment their drivers would receive from the drivers of horses. Of course, they would have to be taught to keep the right side of the road, and being so small, they would be continually getting in the way of other traffic. Besides it would be quite against the grain of the people of England to use dogs for such purposes."

Our representative next proceeded to Ratcliff-highway, to the establishment of Mr. J. Abrahams, the great bird fancier. Though he makes a specialty of birds, yet he has had a very wide experience with other animals, notably with dogs. Mr. Abrahams was at home, and he at once placed himself at the disposal of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Amid the chattering of a hundred varieties of parrots, and the twittering of innumerable gaily-plumaged, tiny birds from every quarter of the globe, including, by the way, a pair of exquisitely lovely humming birds, Mr. Abrahams told our representatives all he knew.

"I well remember about thirty years ago," he said, "that dogs were largely used for draught purposes in Manchester and other provincial towns. They were large dogs—something of the colley breed, but they had only the barest stumps of tails, like Manx cats. They were very powerful and could draw with ease a couple or three hundredweight. Of course the law has put an end to the employment of dogs in this manner now, but I fancy it had fallen into disuse even before the law stopped it. I don't see that there was any cruelty in it, so long as they were not overworked or made to draw loads beyond their power—no more cruel than making a horse, or a donkey, or even a man overwork itself or himself. The difference between an animal and a man is this: the man knows when he is unable to do a certain piece of work and can say so, the poor animal can't. But then if a man says he won't or can't do a thing he is liable to get the sack, and then what is he fit for? Nothing. He has ruined his constitution probably, and the man who takes his place is likely to do the same. The owner of an animal takes care of it for his own pocket's sake. But dogs will never be used for draught purposes in this country again. The people look upon dogs too much as friends and pets for that. My own opinion is that they would cost too much to keep. A donkey will eat anything. You ought to see some of the stuff some of these costers' donkeys get to eat. Refuse from packing cases, spoiled hay, the stuff the coster cannot sell anything is good enough for a donkey. Now a dog must be properly fed, or it wouldn't remain in health. In breeding? No, that wouldn't do. After a few generations the race would be bloodless and useless.''

Our representative then made enquiry at the office of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as to the law referred to which makes it a crime to use dogs for draught, with the following curious result. Section II. of the Act 17 and 18 Vice., cap. 60, which was passed July 31, 1854, says:—

That whereas by an Act passed in the second and third years of her present Majesty it was enacted under a penalty that dogs should not be used for the purposes of draught within the Metropolitan Police District, and it is desirable that such enactment should be extended to all parts of the United Kingdom. Be it enacted, that any person who shall, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, on any public highway in any part of the United Kingdom, use any dog for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw any cart, carriage, truck, or barrow, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for the first offence and not exceeding five pounds for the second and every subsequent offence.

It will be observed that the words of the Act are "public highway," consequently there is no law to touch or interfere with persons using dogs for draught purposes on their private estates. And thus it is that a quite common sight in music halls, variety theatres, and circuses is that of a performing dog drawing a little carriage containing one or more other dogs. In answer to an inquiry made by our representative as to the causes which led to the passing of the Acts above referred to, he was told that great cruelty was practised by the owners of the dogs in London and elsewhere, and in addition he was asked an unanswerable question: Whether he thought dogs were intended by the Creator to be used for draught? That, of course, settled the matter.

MILLET'S PICTURES.

Since Millet's death, writes the *Magazine of Art*, his pictures have become enormously valuable, and now the smallest sketch in colour by him will fetch more than the 2,000 francs first paid for his *chef-d'oeuvre*, "The Angelus." Generally it is believed that it has been the *marchands des tableaux* who have profited by their rise in value, but this is not quite the case. Dealers in pictures do not purchase works of art to lay by for many years: their business is to buy and sell as rapidly as they can. It is the rich connoisseur, the man who has knowledge enough to judge for himself, or wit enough to get hold of an honest dealer, who purchases a work and lets it hang for a dozen years in his "collection," and then sells it for two or three times the amount he has paid for it, who eventually reaps the benefit. The sale on May 11, 1875, of Millet's sketches and pictures left at his death realised for the family the remarkable sum of 332,110 francs (£13,284). This being so, the story of Millet's widow finding insufficient the pension given her by the State is merely a pretty legend which gives a very misleading idea of the true position. With three hundred thousand francs in rentes, any artist's wife, especially one coming from the ranks of the peasantry, should not require any addition to her pension. But this is the kind of fiction which has grown up around Millet's name. During the exhibition of Millet's works in 1887, nearly every newspaper in Paris spoke of the profound distress in which the artist lived and died. But the other side of the picture is quite as interesting and far more true, and it is the one at which all unprejudiced minds will ultimately arrive. To sum up. We have, in considering Millet's career, to remember that, although he was often in straits for money, he was also—from the beginning applauded and encouraged by his people at home; pensioned by his native town to assist him in his studies; commissioned by the Emperor Napoleon in 1859 to paint an important picture; very happy in his family life; the friend of some of the best artists of his time; and the centre of a group of connoisseurs who thoroughly appreciated his talent, although they could not buy all his works.

Lady Doctors will soon cease to be plentiful in Russia. It has been discovered that female medical students develope not only revolutionary opinions, but "sentiments and manners unworthy of their sex," and thus regulations are announced for putting things in order. Firstly, no medical degree is to be conferred on a girl who has made her studies abroad. Secondly, no lady is to be admitted to a medical degree entitling her to practice until she is forty years old. Until that age she may only practise as a nurse

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. STEENSTRAND, the King of the Cotton Corner, which has collapsed, is described as a strongly-built man of perhaps 5 ft, 10 in. in height, from fifty-five years of age, with a strong face, rather small, searching eyes, and a ruddy, breezy-looking complexion like that of a sea-captain. Among the stylishly-dressed members of the cotton trade on the Liverpool Exchange he looks decidedly shabby. His tall hat is old-fashioned, and far from new; his frock-coat, buttoned close from the waist to the neck, is of blue cloth, like that of some superior police official.

⁂

"You will always see him," said a cotton broker, "walking across the Exchange flags, first across this way, and then across that, as if he were doing sentry duty. He seldom stands still, but keeps on the march all the time." Another broker remarked, "Steenstrand's the nicest fellow in the world. He's a Dutchman, you know, but has been naturalized in England, and he's a regular Englishman in his ways, 'bluff and hail fellow well met.'"

⁂

Mr. Steenstrand is somewhat of a sphinx on the Liverpool Exchange. Where gossip is so well informed about most people, it seems to know little of the present cotton king. With Maurice Ranger, now deceased, the hero of the cotton corners of 1879 and 1881, it was quite different. Ranger was one of the most imposing and open-hearted men on 'Change'—a very handsome likeness of the Third Napoleon, with a magnificent Imperial moustache. People knew how many cigars Ranger smoked, how much he gave to this and how much to that, where he bought his hat, and what was his favourite dish. Of Mr. Steenstrand, however, the best informed can only say that he appears to have been always a speculator.

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The Sultan of Johore, who is shortly to revisit England, is a very agreeable and handsome person. He stands above the middle height and is strongly proportioned. His head is large and well balanced, though his nose is scarcely prominent enough for English taste. His front face has a marked Asiatic appearance, though from a profile view, except the hue of the complexion, he would readily pass for an ordinary well-developed European gentleman of middle age. His stiff iron grey moustache and hair of the same colour give a somewhat stern and military aspect to a countenance which is otherwise amiable enough. He is now fifty-four years old, was married in early life, became a widower, and in 1861 married again having as issue of the last marriage three children—two daughters and a son, the latter fifteen years old, and heir-apparent. His Majesty resides in a very large palace at Istana, in the town of Johore, which is the capital of the Johore country.

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He was educated and lived for many years among the European society of Singapore, which accounts for his thoroughly Western style and manners. As far as the traditions of the country will permit, the Sultan has adopted in his Government a strong spirit of constitutionalism. In Johore there is a Legislative Council appointed by the ruler, and an executive. There are courts of justice, with native judges and a native bar, and the Sultan ratifies the capital sentence. But Johore has not yet risen to the dignity of a public press, and the opinions of the people are ventilated in the papers of Singapore. The products of Johore are gold, silver, lead, and tin; also guttapercha, camphor, ebony, sapau, bamboo, rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, &c. Abdul Rahman, the Sultan's secretary, said to me: "I had never known the use or value of gambier when at home, although we grow more of it than the whole Indian Archipelago, but when I came to England I soon knew its use from the smell of it in the neighbourhood of tan yards."

⁂

The life of the new Tzarewitch must be made a burden to him by the number of women he is going to marry. According to the newspapers, the latest addition to his extensive assortment of eligible brides is Princess Margaret of Prussia, the youngest sister of the Emperor William. Few more interesting parties could be imagined than that which would assemble if the heir to the Russian throne could be invited to meet all the ladies, whose name have been coupled with his during the last twelve months. He would then be able to make his choice in the fashion of King Ahasuerus, and who knows but that, by some rare good luck, he might find his Esther amongst the crowd?

⁂

We do not for a moment believe the story about the Prussian bride, says the *Pall Mall*. For some time past it has been evident that the Russians have had rather too many German princesses to tolerate the addition of another to their extensive collection. The national feeling would acclaim the marriage with the Montenegrin Princess, but the fact that her elder sister has been betrothed to another Grand Duke will stand in the way of the consummation so devoutly to be desired by all good Slaves. If the Tzarewitch marries out of the Slavonic race he ought to find a bride in one of the granddaughters of Queen Victoria.

⁂

A somewhat startling pageant attracted the attention (writes a correspondent) of the crowded main thoroughfare of Liverpool recently. It was an open carriage containing four *outre* looking passengers, driving rapidly towards the docks. As the carriage flew past I had just sufficient time to recognise three of the individuals—Wilson Barrett, Miss Eastlake, and Hall Caine. The fourth occupant of the carriage was a lady whom I did not recognize. The two men were wrapped in huge Invernesses, the capes of which were flying in the air, while Hall Caine's long and tawny locks were blowing about in all directions. The two ladies might have just stepped off one of her Majesty's men-of-war. Both wore blue serge sailor costumes, with deep turn-down collars trimmed with white braid while their glazed sailor hats were for all the world like those of a jack tar. At first glance it was difficult to say whether they were real tars or not. The party was, of course, making for the Atlantic liner waiting ready to heave anchor and speed across the ocean to 'Amerike."

⁂

Most interesting news from Central Africa. Has Emin Pasha entered the service of the British East African Company? It is said he has. If he has, the event will have important consequences, for Emin Pasha is omnipotent in the equatorial region of what once was Egyptian Africa. With the aid of Emin, the British East African Company can push its trading operations to the Nile almost as soon as it please That would be a startling development of a great enterprise.

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It is said that Emin's accession to the English Company must cause much heartburning in Berlin. Why? And among whom? Not in the German Government, for Emin Pasha's career in the Soudan has no official significance to the Berliners. That Emin is a Berlin man himself signifies nothing. Only quite recently Bismarck declared that operations in Equatorial Africa had no interest for him; and that Dr. Peters, the German traveller, who went to relieve Emin, must not expect any help from the German Government, if he falls into any scrape. The people, whom the news will annoy are those who sent Dr. Peters on his search as if he were, another Stanley. The people who sent Dr. Peters were the promoters of the German East African Company.

⁂

An interesting club called the Bombay Sorosis Club for Women, observes the *Echo* has just been formed in Bombay, and Miss Manockjee Cursetjee has been elected its first president. Its objects are—(1) "To train women to work in organised bodies. (2) To encourage and strengthen its members to love study. (3) To establish a means of direct communication between the literary women of India, England, and America. (4) To study the lives and deeds of the women of the past and present, who have aided and elevated woman to her present place in the world." So good a programme deserves encouragement, and it is to be hoped that the English and American womens help will not have been asked in vain by their Indian sisters struggling towards the light.

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On the platform sat Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the most distinguished of Indian women scholars, who has just come over to study at Somerville Hall, Oxford, dressed in a cardinal dress and black and gold bonnet, which suited her olive skin to perfection; and Rukmabhai, the agitator against child marriages in India, also in red and gold, but arranged in Oriental draperies, was only a short distance from her. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., were present, as well as the Countess of Malmesbury and Lady Grant Duff.

⁂

A very bad imression, says *Truth*, was made by the Cesarewitch at the German autumn manœuvres. He is a delicate, stupid-looking lad, with execrable manners. As a proof of his glaring want of tact, it may be mentioned that he persisted in addressing the German officers in French, although he speaks their own language very well. The emperor William was palpably disgusted by the manifold *gaucheries* of his boorish guest, and treated him with the most frigid courtesey. After the State banquet, when the Emperor and the Cesarewitch passed slowly through the saloons, the Russian Prince did not any way acknowledge the salutations he received, and his ostentatious indifference excited a variety of caustic criticisms.

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EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

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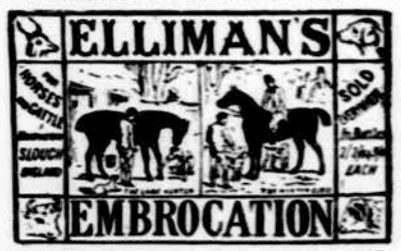

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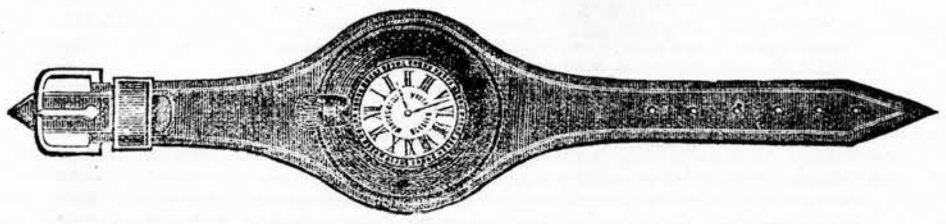

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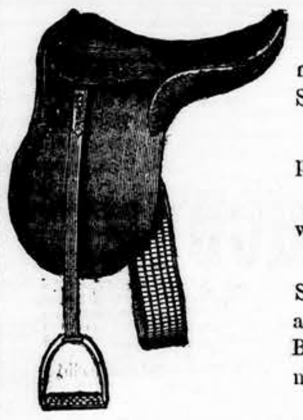

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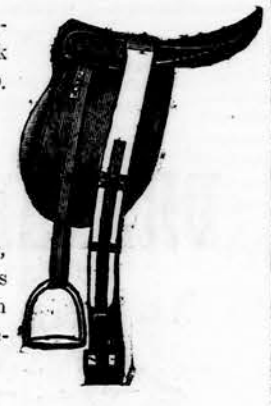

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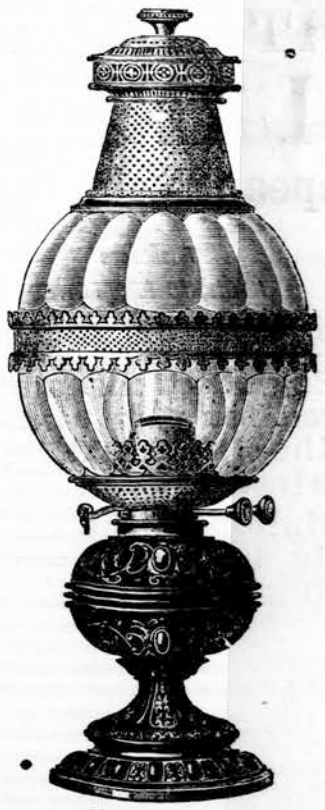

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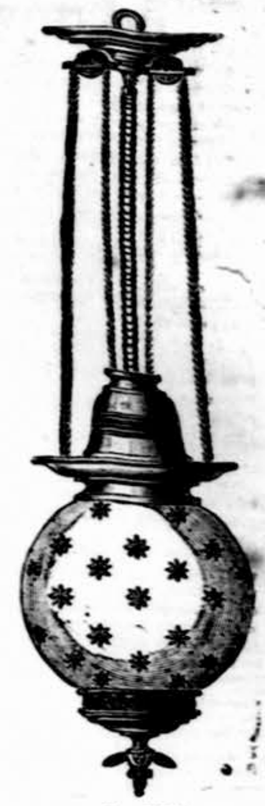

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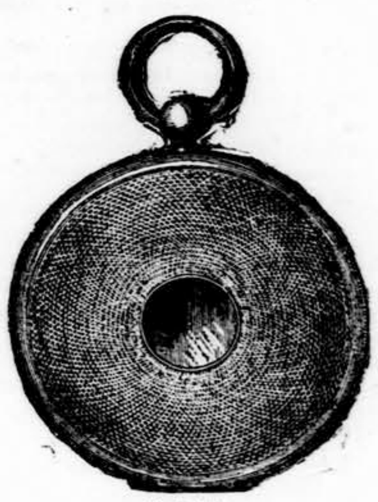

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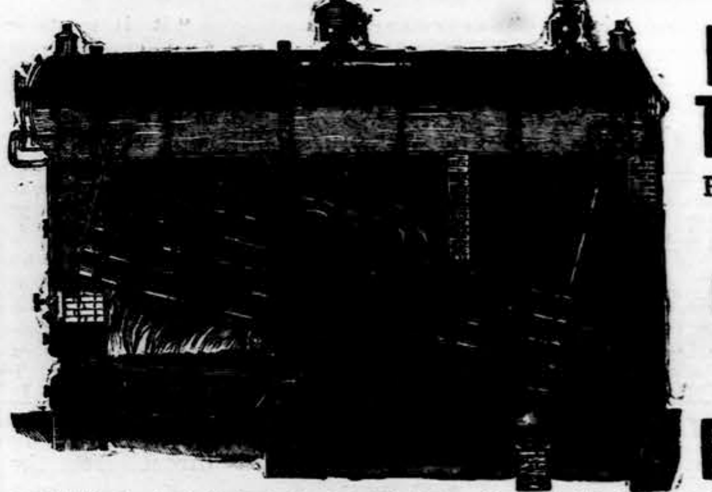

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